CIRCULATION LAST WEEK
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TOLEDO WEEKLY BLADE

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Poetry.

MOTHER'S FOOL.

"'Tis plain to me," said the farmer's wife,
"These boys will make their mark in life;
They never were made to handle a hoe,
And at once to college they ought to go.
Yes, John and Henry, 'tis clear to me,
Great men in this world are bound to be;
But Tom, he's little above a fool—
So John and Henry must go to school."

"Now, really, wife," quoth Farmer Brown,
As he set his mug of cider down,
"Tom does more work in a day for me
Than both of his brothers do in three.
Book learnin' will never plant beans or corn,
Nor hoe potatoes, sure as you're born,
Nor mend a rood of broken fence.
For my part, give me common sense."
But his wife the roost was bound to rule,
And so "the boys" were sent to school,
While Tom, of course, was left behind,
For his mother said he had no mind.

Five years at school the students spent,
Then each one into business went.
John learned to play the flute and fiddle,
And parted his hair (of course) in the middle.
Though his brother looked rather higher than he,
And hung out his shingle, "H. Brown, M. D."
Meanwhile, at home, their brother Tom
Had taken a "notion" into his head,
Though he said not a word, but trimmed his trees,
And hoed his corn, and sowed his peas;
But somehow, either by "hook or crook,"
He managed to read full many a book.

Well, the war broke out, and "Capt. Tom"
To battle a hundred soldiers led;
And when the enemy's flag went down,
Came marching home as "Gen. Brown."
But he went to work on the farm again,
Planted his corn and sowed his grain,
Repaired the house and broken fence,
And people said he had "common sense."
Now common sense was rather rare,
And the state house needed a portion there.
So our "family dunce" moved into town,
And people called him "Gov. Brown."
And his brothers, that went to the city school,
Came home to live with "mother's fool."
—Author unknown.

LOVE'S INCONSTANCIES.

How oft, in youth, I'd sacrifice
My hoarded pennies' scanty store
To purchase Cupid's quaint device
With hearts and darts embroidered o'er
My bashful fingers scarce would frame
The letters of my sweetheart's name.

Grown bold with years, I eager sought
Her dainty favor's sign to win;
And roses by the yard I bought,
Hoping she'd see my heart therein,
That also many a good cigar
Was there could not my rapture mar.

Another year, on that same day
Made sacred to fond hearts forever,
I claimed my long devotion's pay,
And, vowing to be faithless never,
She promised with her hand in mine,
To always be my Valentine.

But oh, with True Love's plighted vow
Fate seems to jest in cruel fashion;
A rival each confesses now—
She broiders favors for our son,
While roses, with which once I sought her,
I send now to our blue eyed daughter.
—Eleanor Ecker.

Miscellany.

THOUGHT HE HAD 'EM AND HAD 'EM BAD.

One of Salt Lake's young business men contracted the bad habit of coming home a little the worse for toying with the cup that cheers. His wife remonstrated with him and each time received the assurance that it would be the last. She did not give up, however, and one day last week went downtown and purchased a small toy snake, which she placed under a chair in the sitting room. True to his habit, he returned that night in a state of semi-intoxication. The wife was waiting for him, but she spoke kindly, never once alluding to his condition.

He had not been seated but a few moments when he caught sight of the snake peeping suspiciously out from under the rocker.

With a moderate-sized yell he was in the center of the room at a bound, overturning a chair and nearly upsetting the table as he went.

"For heaven's sake, May! Do you see that under the rocker?" he asked, in a hoarse whisper.

A look of pity came over the little woman's face as she looked first at the place he pointed out and then at him.

"What's the matter, Harry? I don't see anything—nothing but the rocker."

"In God's name!" exclaimed the thoroughly frightened man. "Don't you see that snake poking its head out there?"

"Why, Harry, you must be dreaming! There's nothing there."

"Oh, May! Oh, heaven, I've got 'em at last!" he sobbed, throwing himself face downward upon the couch, where he cried himself to sleep, whereupon his wife got up and hiding the snake under her apron, went outdoors and threw it over the fence.

The little woman now says that her method beats the Keeley cure.—Salt Lake Herald.

FOR BARBED WIRE IN THE TRANSVAAL

Volunteers who are yet to go to the front are to be provided with nippers for cutting barbed wire, says the London Leader.

Our brave soldiers and gallant sailors

FOR ENGLISH SOLDIERS AT THE FRONT.

can face any amount of shot and shell in storming a kopje or charging a position, but they cry halt at barbed wire.

The volunteers carry many useful articles, but none, perhaps, will be of more vital importance than these wire cutters.

The above sketch shows a patent hunting knife designed for cutting barbed wire.

These are two types of Sheffield clippers, now being made for the volunteers.

How to Escape Gossip.

Mr. Pokus—There's the only woman in this town whose affairs ain't gossiped about at the Sewin' Circle meetin's.

Mr. Citiman—How does she escape?

Mr. Pokus—By good management. She alers gits there ahead of any of the rest of 'em.—Argonaut.

CURFEW LAW IN MANILA

Rebel Plotting Restrained by Keeping People at Home After 7:30 p. m.

The recent order promulgated by General Otis changing the "curfew" hour from 8 to 10 o'clock p. m. must be a source of infinite gratification to the residents of Manila. Immediately following the outbreak of a year ago an order was

AFTER 7:30 P. M.

issued directing that all of the residents of Manila must remain within doors from 7:30 o'clock in the evening until daylight the next morning. While the order was generally recognized as a military necessity, yet it imposed many hardships.

Manila is a city of 300,000, with theatres and other places of amusement, the same as any other city, but the military arm of the government decreed that the proper place for the inhabitants of this Oriental city after sunset was at home, and so, with the chickens, they retired to rest, and the sentinels on their never ending beat were monarchs of all they surveyed. It was a curious situation of affairs. The casual visitor to Manila would have trouble in convincing himself that the city was girdled about with an army of Uncle Sam's troops engaged in unceasing warfare against a wily and treacherous foe, whose declared ambition was to pillage and burn the city and murder the inhabitants. It was not alone with foes without that the army had to contend, but the city was filled with rebel sympathizers, who organized and planned and plotted to give aid and assistance to any movement on the part of their dusky coadjutors beyond the American line to accomplish the destruction of Manila. It was this condition of affairs that made the "curfew" a military necessity and stilled the chimes in the numerous church steeples, for in these buildings, dedicated to sacred purposes, were concealed arms and munitions of war for the Filipinos, and cunning natives rang signals to Aguinaldo and his soldiers on the sweet chimed bells that swung in the cathedral towers.

The force having the enforcement of the police law in Manila was one of the volunteer regiments, and as time passed the American soldiers—for the blue coats were included in the prohibitive edict—found ways and means to run the guard, and the narrow escapes and adventures connected with the evasion of the "curfew" law will be the subject of many a story at many a camp fire in the years that are to come, but it was only toward the American soldiers that any leniency or laxity was shown. The native who hesitated or attempted to run away from the imperative challenge of the sentinel was apt to be a subject for the undertaker.

The guarding of the city was an unceasing virgil, and but few of the American colony realized that danger that was everywhere manifest to the anxious and sleepless leaders of the American army during the first weeks of the campaign. There was an organized force of natives ready with a well planned scheme of attack involving an uprising in the heart of Manila and the subsequent slaughter of all of the American colony, and only the arrest of the leaders while in a secret conference a few hours previous to the time fixed for the uprising, prevented the plan from being carried into execution. When the final chornicle of these perilous days is given to the world many of those present will realize for the first time the danger they escaped. The water front was closely guarded, but with all the precautions taken there was constant communication between the natives in Manila and the rebels in front of the American firing line, and it is now a matter of common knowledge that there were half a dozen open places in the American line where the rebels maintained communication with their allies in the city of Manila.

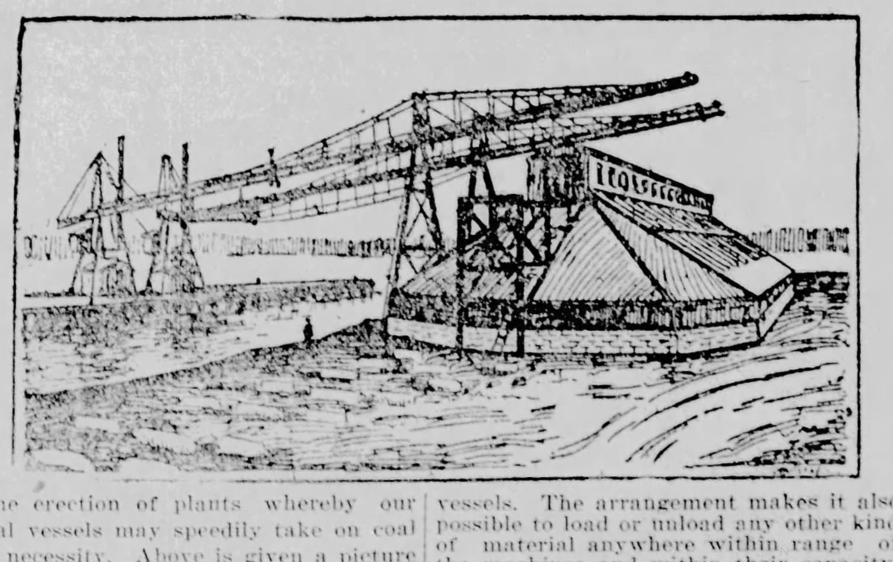
Constant vigilance was the price of safety, but following the uprising of February 2, and its disastrous ending as far as the rebels was concerned, confidence was restored and the patrol in the city was slightly relaxed. It was during this period that the soldiers in the Binondo district found it an easy matter to infringe upon the "curfew" regulation without any great fear for the consequences. This district was near the water front where the Third battalion of the Twentieth Kansas had been quartered previous to the outbreak and where a small guard maintained supervision over the regimental property not taken to the front.

While the "curfew" law was obnoxious in many respects it was generally conceded bythose familiar with the situation

THE NEXT MORNING.

that its enforcement was absolutely necessary to the safety of those in the city of Manila, and while many pleas were made for a repeal, or at least a modification of the order, no concession was made in this respect until the order published a few days ago. The effect of allowing the people on the streets after dark and even until 10 o'clock can not fail to give business a decided impetus and will restore social conditions broken up by the creation and enforcement of the "curfew" law. And then it is by long odds the most conclusive and convincing evidence yet obtained in support of the oft repeated assertion that the situation is well in hand.

GOVERNMENT COALING STATION, NEW LONDON



The erection of plants whereby our naval vessels may speedily take on coal is a necessity. Above is given a picture of the coaling station at New London, Conn., which is the type of others to be erected. The capacity of the building is 10,000 tons; the dimensions are 290 by 97 feet, and the height of the coal is 35 feet. The capacity of the conveyor is 100 tons an hour; the length of the outboard end is 35 feet, the inboard end is 69 feet long, and the length of the clear space is 198 feet.

The lantern top of the roof protects the standard gage railroad tracks running the entire length of the building, and contains the mechanism for opening and closing the hatches and lighting and ventilating the building. There are fourteen hatches on each side; each has independent opening mechanism, thus making a continuous line of openings available. The covering is corrugated metal and no wood is used in the construction. A concrete sea wall extends the entire length of the building and has a single line of rail on which the inshore legs of the conveyors travel.

The coal conveying and handling plant consists of two bridge tramways, which in conjunction with the steel shed, will enable boats of various sizes and with different numbers of hatches to be unloaded economically and quickly, and the coal transported to and deposited into any portion of the coal storage shed. The coal can also be dumped anywhere between the pier and the shed if desired and transferred direct from small lighters (which can float in the water space behind the pier) to vessels in front of the pier. The coal can also be rehandled through any hatch of the shed to any hatch in vessels or lighters either in front or behind the pier. Coal can also be rehandled from the storage shed by the automatic grab buckets furnished or it can be shovelled by hand into the dumping buckets. Bags may also be filled in the building and transferred on crates mounted on wheels, and these crates can in turn be lifted through the hatches of the building and conveyed to and lowered through the hatches of the vessels. The arrangement makes it also possible to load or unload any other kind of material anywhere within range of the machines and within their capacity, and this material can be conveyed and deposited to any position within their range, or can be transferred to wagons or cars, or to lighters beyond the pier, or between the piers and the shore. In other words, the hoisting and conveying machinery is not only a complete coal handling apparatus in itself, but it also constitutes as well a perfect traveling crane for handling any material along its entire length as well as over the entire length of wharf over which it travels.

CASE THAT CONFUSED THE LAWYER.

Young Symble was at a club dinner the other evening, and tried to make an impression on a well-known lawyer who sat next to him, says Scraps. But the man of law did not appreciate the attentions of his neighbor.

"I suppose you gentlemen have some strange cases to deal with at times," observed Symple.

"Yes," answered the lawyer.

"Some very puzzling cases," said the young man, trying again; "cases that almost confuse you, and—er—"

"Just so," said the legal gentleman, a look of determination overspreading his countenance. "I knew a man once who had a case to deal with of the kind you mention. He gave his full and undivided attention to that case during the whole of one night, and when he had finished he really did not know which side of the case he was on, he was so confused."

"Really!" exclaimed Symple, delighted at having drawn the lawyer at last. "Most interesting! What kind of a case was it?"

"It was a case of whisky," replied the other.

Not Waiting for the Gospel.

"Kruger quotes Scripture to his soldiers."

"What's that for?"

"He wants the British to know he already has a Bible."—Indianapolis Journal.

SHERIDAN GATE, ARLINGTON CEMETERY

The burial of Gen. Lawton in Arlington, the beautiful national cemetery lying on the hills of the Potomac, and overlooking Washington, adds one grave to the more than 17,000 in the great cemetery. No more beautiful or noble place could be found for the distinguished defenders of the country. It was during the civil war, when Col. Robert E. Lee left Arlington with his family and went to Richmond to take command of the Virginia troops, that the Federal troops took possession of the famous estate and converted the mansion into headquarters and the grounds into a camp. As the war went on the mansion became a hospital, and then the grassy slopes of Arlington were transformed into a cemetery, and strange as it may seem, the first grave prepared was one for a confederate prisoner, who had died in the hospital.

Arlington House was built in 1802 by George Washington Parke Curtis, whose widowed mother became Mrs. Martha Washington. After the death of his father, Col. John Parke Curtis, Gen. Washington adopted the two Curtis children, and they became members of the Mount Vernon household. But after the death of Mrs. Washington in 1802 George Washington Parke Curtis moved to his Arlington estate and built the now famou s house.

Upon the death of Curtis, Arlington passed to the children of his only daughter, Mary Curtis Lee, wife of Col. Robert E. Lee, then of the United States Army. When the civil war came, Col. Lee went out of the Union with his State of Virginia. After his departure Federal troops took possession and everything of value was seized by the government, and many of the relics of Washington and other historic articles in the house are now to be seen at the National Museum. Although it is the general impression that the government confiscated the estate, this is not so, because, being entailed, the government could not do this. But the non-payment of taxes was made the pretext for its sale, and it was sold and bought by the government for $26,100, and in 1864 the government established the military cemetery there.

In 1877 George Washington Curtis Lee, an heir under the Curtis will, established his legal title to the property in the Supreme Court, and he then transferred his restored rights to the government for $150,000, which was paid to him in 1884. The house or mansion is now used by the superintendent of the grounds, and is open to the public, a register being kept in the old drawingroom, in which visitors record their names. The grounds of Arlington are as beautiful as the landscape gardner can make them, and, although the monuments to the dead meet the eye at every turn, the place is one of the most beautiful in the country. Near the mansion to the south rises the open circular colonnade, with the low domed roof, known as the "Temple of Fame," and inscribed on the cornice are the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant Farragut, Thomas, Meade, McPherson, Sedgwick, Reynolds, Humphreys, Garfield and Mansfield. Not far away is the amphitheatre, or Sylvan Temple, situated in a grove of maples, where the services on Memorial Days are held. The most impressive sight at Arlington is the "field of the dead" on the level plateau, where thousands of soldiers sleep their last sleep. The graves are set in rows, uniform in distance one from the other, arranged in order and martialed as battalions for review, a silent army 16,000 strong. The headstones are simple in pattern, similar to those adopted by all national cemeteries, each inscribed with the name of his state, and the number by which he is enrolled in the roll of honor, which is the roster kept by the War department of those who died in the service of their country, and contains the record of 250,000 deceased Union soldiers.

Half a mile south of the mansion are buried the soldiers who fell in Cuba in 1898, and nearby are the victims of the battleship Maine. On the bluff east of the Arlington house is the space set apart for the graves of officers. In front of the house and near the flagstaff are the graves of Gen. Philip H. Sheridan and Admiral David D. Porter. Nearby are the graves of Gen. J. H. Baxter, Col. Hiram Berdan, of the First United States Sharpshooters, and Major General George Crook, Gens. Meigs, Ricketts, Burdette, Watkins and Doubleday are also in this locality, while near the Temple of Fame is the great monument of the "Unknown Dead." Two thousand one hundred and eleven nameless soldiers are buried here in one grave, and not far from this monument is the lot where Gen. Lawton is buried.

GEORGIE'S PA EXPLAINS A LITTLE JOKE TO MA

Paw was reading in a nalmaunick that I Brot home from the drug Store last nite, and pritty soon he commenct to laff.

"What's rong?" maw ast.

"This is one of the Best Joakes I ever seen," paw says. "Lissun and I'll read it To you. 'Why is The mistake of a Dockter not as Bad as that of a Dentust?' Do you no?" paw ast.

"No," maw told him.

"'Becoz,' paw red, 'one fills six feet and the uther fills an aiker.'"

"How do they do that?" says maw.

"Becoz they make a mistake," paw anserd.

"Which makes it?" maw ast.

"Both of them," paw says. "Didn't I just read it? That's why the mistake

PAW GOT UP AND THREW THE ALLMANICK IN THE WASTE BASKET.

the Doctor makes ain't as Bad as the dentist's."

"Why not? maw ast.

"The dockter only Fills six feat," paw anserd, "and the Dentust fills an aiker."

"I don't understand about the Feat," maw Told him. "Why does he Fill six feet and what Does he fill them with?"

Paw began to look kind of glassy out of his eyes, and he Red the joak again to Himself so he would be sure he Didn't make Enny mistake. Then he says:

"Why, you see if a Dockter would make a mistake It mite be fatle, and So he would fill Six feat of erth with a man. Becoz the man would be About six Feat long, you no."

"I don't see mutch to Laff at about Sutch a thing," maw told him. "May be it miten't be a man at all, or else he mite Be short."

"Oh well," paw says, "it Just says he would be a Six footer so to Make it come in funny with the aiker."

"What does it mean by that?" maw ast.

"That's the joke," paw says.

"Which is?" maw Told him.

"Why, the aiker you no," Paw anserd.

"Where are they enny jonk about That?" maw ast.

"The dentist Fills it, you no," paw sed, but he Didn't seem to be very sure about it by That time.

"Yes," maw Says, "but you sed he made a mistake."

"Don't you No what an aiker is?" paw ast. "A tooth that you fill is an aiker, you no, and they have aikers of ground."

"But where Does the mistake come in?" maw told him.

"Why, he Fills the rong one," Paw anserd, wiping his Brow and kind of looking around like if he was trying to see if the escape was all cut off.

"Well, then, now Does he Fill the aiker," maw ast, "if the Tooth he Fills is a Good one and duzzent need To be filled? It wouldn't be an aiker if It was all rite, would it?"

Paw got up and Threw the Allmanick in the waste basket after he Tore it in Two and sed:

"There's no Use trying to Bring enny sunshine into this Fambly, and I want to drop the subjeckt rite now. The man who rote that Joke was a fool and the Fello that printed it in the Allmanick was a worse one, but I ain't going to rong Either one of them By unjust suspishens. Mebby they didn't ever try To tell it to a woman."—Georgie, in the Chicago Times-Herald.

FREDERIC MAYER'S AMERICAN LETTER ON THE GREAT PARIS EXPOSITION.

Paris, Feb. 9.—A building half completed is not an object to cause one's heart to swell with pride. So Americans will do well to keep away from the quai d'Orsay for a few weeks yet. Those who go there find the the graceful outlines of the United States building largely hidden by ungraceful scaffolding, while heaps of debris outside, and the liter of the plasterers, carpenters, plumbers and other workmen inside are anything but sightly. All this, however, will disappear in good time.

There is no more cosmopolitan place in Paris just now than the quai d'Orsay. Among the two dozen foreign pavilions that overlook the Seine one can hear spoken almost every language on earth. Workmen have been imported from various nations, so that the structures may be national from every point of view—designed by a national architect, built by national workmen, and, in some cases, constructed of national materials. Germans are erecting the Kaiser's pavilion; Neapolitans and Italians from all parts of the sunny peninsula are lending a helping hand in the construction of the royal Italian building; Hungarians are putting up the Hungarian pavilion, and Austrians alone are laying the bricks and preparing the woodwork of the Austrian building. But the United States national building is in the hands of French workmen—and they do not appear to be in any great hurry about it, either.

Time Killing Workmen.

Said I to one of these men, who was strolling about on the river edge, giving an exemplification of time-killing as a fine art: "Don't you work to-day?"

"No," was the answer; "the day after pay day we don't work, unless compelled to; that is, unless there is a tremendous hurry to finish something."

A conversation once started with a French workman, although generally interesting, is likely to prove endless; so I deemed it best to withhold further questions. I was assured, however, that the building would be complete inside of six weeks, and that everything would be in place many days before Easter.

The French workmen are very much interested in the American eagles which Commissioner General Peck is importing from our side of the Atlantic. There is no sign of any American contractor's name on any part of the United States National building. Not so with the neighboring structures, especially the Italian building, the builders of which are advertising themselves so ostentatiously, whenever there is an excuse for an opportunity, that one is tempted to ask whether, with their huge announcements, they wish to detract from the lace-like exterior ornamentation.

Italian Jealousy.

The Italians scrutinize the United States building with an air of sadness—not that the structure of the Stars and Stripes is bigger than theirs (as a matter of fact, it is some sizes smaller), but its dome is taller, and it disturbs the Italian mind to be overtopped. To be sure, the Italian building has four domes, whereas, ours has but one, but the domes of sunny Italy are somewhat heavy, and visitors will certainly prefer the United States building, although it lacks originality—being, after all, but a mere copy of a classic piece of architecture.

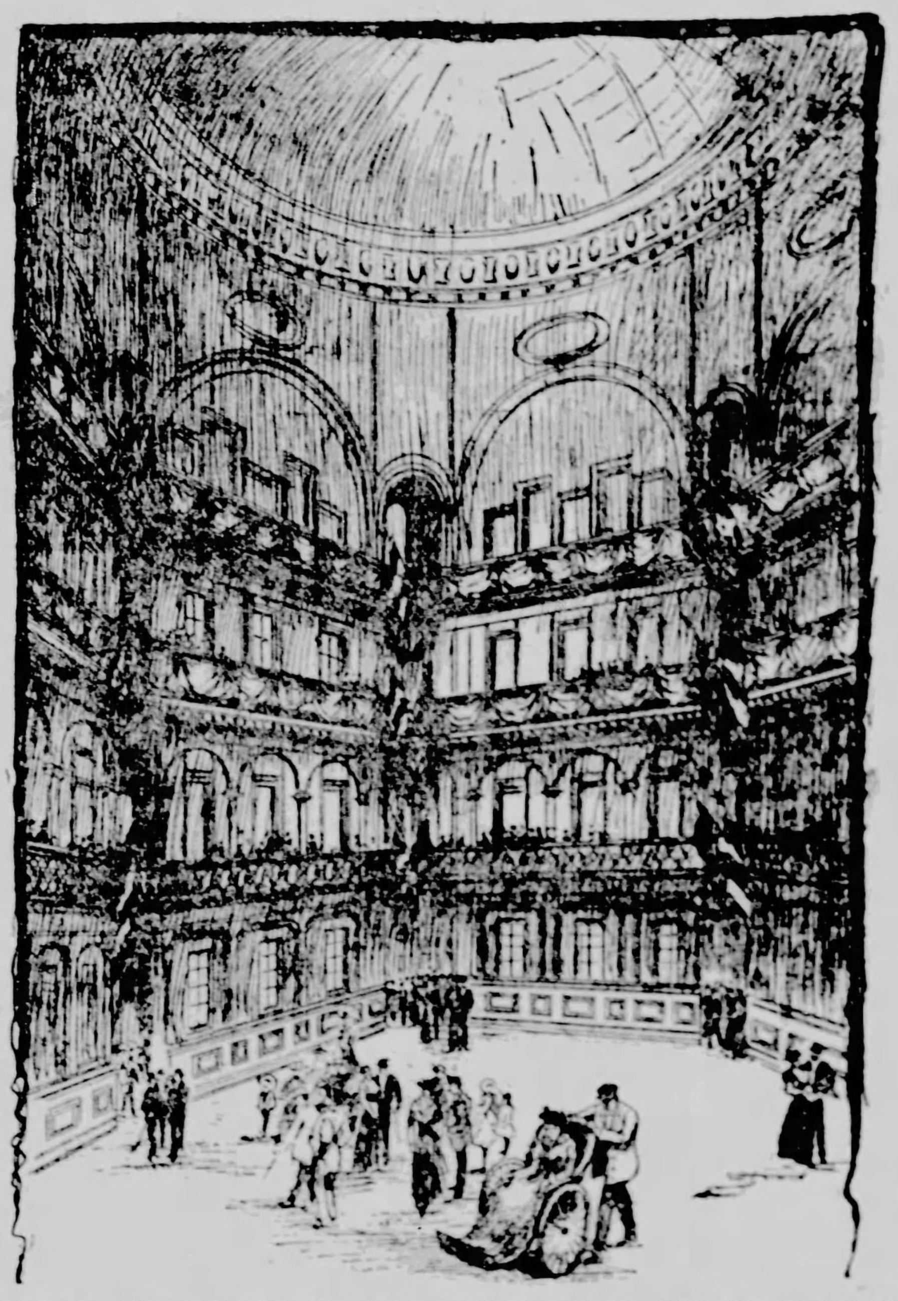
The American National building has a magnificent location on the banks of the Seine. It is almost immediately opposite the Palace of Horticulture, the iron framework of which is now being covered with glass. Between the buildings of Italy and the United States, the Turkish pavilion is to be erected. It will not rank with the edifices of the leading powers, for, although somewhat pretentious in character, it is very small. Roumania and Servia will be more agreeably represented in Paris. These two Eastern countries are politically well known,

PAVILION OF ROUMANIA. PARIS EXPOSITION

but, from industrial and commercial points of view, they are yet in their infancy. Both are making vigorous efforts to gain universal renown this summer. It will not be a surprise if ex-King Milan should reappear on the banks of the Seine in June or July. Should he do so, however, he will not be received as a "crowned head," but will come incognito.

Ex-King Milan's Career.

The ex-king's career in gay Paris was an exceedingly fin de siecle affair. He was always a prominent figure at the swell clubs and a "high roller" at the gambling table. The bookmakers on all the race tracks were as familiar with "His Highness" as were the various members of the gentler sex in their boudoirs. He was a first-class pigeon shot. Nevertheless, despite his immense resources and his consummate tact in obtaining loans, both in his native land and in France, the day finally came when he could no longer hold a bank at baccarat or bet five hundred louis on a horse. He



INTERIOR VIEW OF UNITED STATES NATIONAL BUILDING, PARIS EXPOSITION.

was a hard pigeon to pluck, but tougher ones than Milan have met their Waterloo on the Paris boulevards. Should he turn up at the Paris exposition, he will, no doubt, be seen driving the smartest autocar in the city and manifesting a lively interest in the exposition affairs of Servia. Curiously enough, the building his county has erected close by the Alma bridge, on the new Street of Nations, is inspired from some old religious Servian monuments. The interior ornamentation will be exceedingly rich, the remarkable frescoes being reproductions of ancient sanctuary work. Hemispherical roofs will surmount the four rooms of the pavilion which lead into the main hall. Specimens of the various products of Servia with photographic views of the most beautiful parts of the kingdom and numerous statistics will be exhibited within.

Roumanian Salt Cellar.

Roumania has been more fortunate in securing space at the Paris Exposition than some other countries of larger area and greater industrial and commercial importance. In addition to the Roumanian pavilion on the quai d'Orsay, there will likewise be seen a quaint Roumanian restaurant, where only national dishes will be served. The basement of this cafe is being laid out as a diorama picturing a well-known salt mine. Huge rocks of salt are now being shipped to Paris to line the hall which gives access to this underground feature.

The Roumanian art exhibition promises to be a revelation. The literary work of Carmen-Sylva has met with appreciation hitherto, but Roumanian painters and sculptors are so numerous that the 1,000 feet of line space set apart for their oil paintings in the Grand Art Palace will all be needed for their very creditable exhibit.

Where Ships Are Shown.

In the Mercantile Marine Building, the Roumanian government will make interesting exhibits from her departments of public works. One feature will be a very handsome model of the Port of Constantza. The Mercantile Marine Palace is quite small, and most of the foreign nations are confined in their exhibits to models of their fastest vessels and the latest system employed in the merchant marine. Models of warships and all that pertains to naval warfare will be found in the Army and Navy Palace.

Many Americans who have decided to come over to see the fair are studying French and seeking to master enough of the Gallic tongue to pilot themselves safely through a short trip to France. Ability to speak our language will be most useful to visitors without doubt, though numerous guide books are being prepared for them in English to pave the way, and all Frenchmen who expect to cater to the foreign visitors are devoting most of their spare time to the study of the Anglo-Saxon. Some very recent statistics which I have consulted (and these words are penned with feelings of sincere regret) indicate that the French language is being opposed with undisguised hostility in various parts of the world, and has begun to lose its international influence.

French Losing Ground.

One instance will suffice to illustrate what this "war of languages" means. In Belgium alone the Flemish and German tongues have gained 548,000 unities over the French. Even in the diplomatic world, where, a few years ago no one ever dreamed of speaking or writing on international matters in any other language than French, it will be found that German and English are frequently adopted. In their official relations, the United States as well as Great Britain and Germany are seeking to replace French with the English or German tongue. The last open fight was at the Hague Peace conference. One of the United States delegates insisted on using the English language, and there would have been some serious disputes on the subject had not the Italian delegate, Count Nigra, who is ambassador of Italy at Vienna, intervened by declaring he would have recourse to his native tongue if the proceedings were not carried on in French. The last commercial treaty signed between Mexico and China was drawn up in the English language.

Among the curious things which will be exhibited at the Paris Fair, and one of the most original, will be a lady's gown made entirely of spider webs. The species of insect which supply the material for this dress are found in the Island of Madagascar.

A Gelatine Gown.

Side by side with this novelty in ladies' apparel, will be a gown in gelatine, to which the name "Vanduara Silk" has already been given. The gelatine tissue is identical as regards composition with the gelatine and jellies made by pastry cooks. Scientists in France and England declare that the new departure will one day be found to be a serious rival to silk. The process for manufacturing a gelatine gown of the latest approved fashion is to melt the gelatine in a boiler and obtain, by the addition of certain secret mixtures, a composition whose ductility is such that it can be wound on wheels like ordinary cotton or thread. A single workman can superintend the manufacturing of about 450,000 yards daily. The gelatine is next rendered insoluble so that, should a lady get caught in an unexpected shower, she would not have the mortification of seeing her dress run off in the gutter. Only a few hours are required to render a gelatine dress not only proof against dissolution, but likewise waterproof. There is only one drawback to the new textile—the material has no great power of resistance, and the promoters advise amateurs to mix a little natural wool, silk or cotton with the gelatine fabric. They say that this is only along the line of compensation, for so many other substances are introduced into the silk for making dresses, that to establish an equilibrium, it is but just that a little silk be introduced into other materials.

Frederic Mayer.

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"BOBS" AND THE AFGHAN.

The following story on Lord Roberts gained great currency in the Britisharmy a few years ago. The dirtiness of the Afghan is proverbial, and it is said that on one occasion General Roberts captured a soldier, who was so exceptionally dirty that it was thought necessary, for the safety of the whole camp, that he should be washed. Two genuine Tommy Atkinses were told off for this purpose. They stripped the prisoner and scrubbed at him for two hours with formidable brushes and a large quantity of soft soap. Then they threw down their brushes in disgust and went to the captain.

"What is it, men?"

"Well, sir," they replied, somewhat excitedly, "we've washed that 'ere Afghan chap for two hours, but it warn't any good. After scrubbing him, sir, till our arms were like to break, blessed if we didn't come upon another suit of clothes!"

Remarkable Girl.

"Adelaide has such a fine mind."

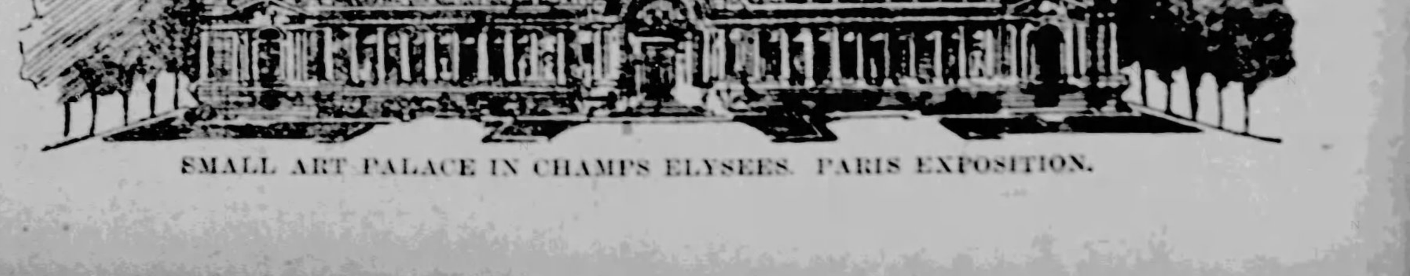
"She has?"

"Yes, she can keep up her interest in a man after she knows he's engaged."—Chicago Record.

Blissful Ignorance.

Husband—Does Jack know Miss Peppertree?

Wife—I believe not, for he has asked her to marry him.



SMALL ART PALACE IN CHAMPS ELYSEES. PARIS EXPOSITION.

Question Bureau.

RULES.—1.—Real name and address must be written with every question. 2.—Only one question at a time. 3.—Don't ask for addresses of persons or firms, nor where to buy or sell anything, for such answers would be free advertising. 4.—Don't ask about the reliability of any person or firm. 5.—We reserve the right to reject any question whose answer would not be of general interest; and will answer no mathematical problems, questions of law, nor concerning prices of coins. 6.—No answers by mail.

The Bell Platform.

"Can you give the platform on which Bell, of Tennessee, ran for President in 1860? I would like to know it, as he was a Union man."—J. C. T., Falkville, Ala.

The so-called "Constitutional Union" party convention met at Baltimore, May 9, 1860, and adopted a platform, the essential part of which was this:

"That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than the constitution of the country, the union of the states, and the enforcement of the laws."

This was simply a straddle—a cowardly evasion of the one dominant issue. The South, and the Democratic party, asserted that the constitution allowed slaves to be taken into the territories and be held there, the same as a man might take horses, cattle, or other property. The Republican party declared that the constitution did not contemplate the extension of slavery to the territories. The Constitutional Union party tried to dodge the issue.

We Did Not.

"Please tell me why the United States paid twenty million dollars for the Philippine Islands and took Puerto Rico by consent, when we could have taken the Philippines in the same way?"—E. F., Esplen, Pa.

We did not pay the twenty million dollars "for the Philippines." The text of the treaty with Spain, commonly called the Paris treaty, signed December 10, 1898, and ceding Cuba, and Puerto Rico as well as the Philippines, has this clause:

"The United States will pay to Spain the sum of $20,000,000 within three months after the ratification of the present treaty."

In an interview had by M. Cambon, representing Spain, with the President, the former said that "no matter what the note might say as to the commission, the Spanish government would regard the purpose of the United States as being fixed to acquire not only Cuba and Puerto Rico, but the Philippines as well." The President said the note expressed the purposes of the government—that the final disposition of the islands would depend on the treaty. On October 31 the American commissioners presented their proposition regarding the Philippines, opening as follows: "Spain hereby cedes to the United States the archipelago known as the Philippine Islands," followed by a description of the metes and bounds of the islands. The protocol accompanying this proposition added:

"The American commissioners beg further to state that they are prepared to insert in the treaty a stipulation for the assumption by the United States of any existing indebtedness of Spain incurred for public works and improvements of a pacific character in the Philippines."

In spite of the fact that Spain in July, 1898, had said through M. Cambon that she had regarded it as our purpose to acquire the Philippines, as well as Cuba and Puerto Rico, her peace commissioners at Paris affected great surprise when they were asked to sign the article formally ceding the Philippines, and contended that the word "disposition" as applied to the Philippines referred to the future form of government of the islands under Spanish sovereignty. The American commissioners, however, insisted on their demand for a formal article confirming the sovereignty of the United States in the archipelago, and confined their concessions to the promise of $20,000,000 to repay Spain for public works in the Philippines, to promising an open door for Spanish ships trading in the Philippines, and to the surrender of all claims for indemnity of the United States against Spain. No one of these three concessions, nor all of them taken together, was made as payment for the Philippines or to acquire sovereignty over them. They simply made it a little easier for Spain to fall after she was knocked down.

The Gold Dollar.

W. E. M., Eden's Ridge, Tenn.: The gold dollar was authorized to be coined by the act of March 3, 1849. In 1849 there were coined 936,789 of them. Their coinage was discontinued by act of September 26, 1890. The total number coined was 19,499,337.

Price of Silver.

"Please tell us how much the price of silver bullion varied from 1792 until 1873, and when it was the highest. You know it is claimed that they can use one metal until the other gets cheaper, and then use it."—C. W. R., Caldwell, Neb.

We have never seen tables of the price of silver back further than 1833; but circular No. 123 of the United States treasury gives the commercial ratio of the prices of silver and gold bullion from 1687 to the present. In 1792 it was 15.17 to 1; that is, one ounce of gold was worth 15.17 ounces of silver. In 1793 it was 15 to 1, and then declined slowly but steadily till 1808, when the ratio was 16.08 to 1. It rose slightly in the next few years, and in 1814 was 15.04 to 1. In 1820 it was 15.62 to 1; in 1830, 15.82 to 1; in 1840, 15.62 to 1; in 1850, 15.70 to 1; in 1860, 15.29 to 1; in 1870, 15.57 to 1. Then the fall in the value of silver kept steadily on. In 1880 it was 18.05 to 1; in 1890, 19.76 to 1; in 1891, 20.92 to 1; 1892, 23.72 to 1; in 1893, 26.49 to 1; in 1894, 32.56 to 1; in 1895, 31.60 to 1; in 1896, 30.32 to 1, and is now between 31 and 32 to 1.

Boer Words.

A. J. C., Kearney, Neb.: The word "kop" means a mountain, a high hill.

"Kopje," pronounced coppy, is a smaller hill.

A "drift" is a ford across a river.

A "fontein" is a spring; a watering place.

To "outspan" is to make a camp—that is, unyoke the oxen. To "inspan" is to break camp—yoke up the oxen.

National Committee.

M. H., Vernon, Ala.: The headquarters of the National Republican committee are in Washington city. The chairman is Hon. M. A. Hanna, and the secretary is Gen. Charles Dick. Letters should be addressed to the latter. The new national committee will be chosen at the time of the national convention at Philadelphia, June 19 next. We shall, of course, make a campaign offer for clubs for the Weekly Blade.

Gen. Joubert.

J. F. R., Philipsburg, Kan.: The materials for a biographical sketch of Joubert, the Boer general, are entirely wanting. There is no truth in the stories that he fought in our Civil war on the Confederate side, that he is a native of Louisiana, or of Pennsylvania, etc. He is a native Boer. His name is French, but the original settlers at the Cape were partly Huguenots from France, which accounts for a number of French names among them.

World's Seven Wonders.

H. M. J., Wayland, Va.: There are no seven things at present called the wonders of the world. The old term applied in the ancient world, before the time of Christ. The seven wonders of the ancient world were: 1.—The Pyramids of Egypt. 2.—The tomb of Mausolus, king of Caria. 3.—The temple of Diana at Ephesus. 4.—The walls and hanging gardens of Babylon. 5.—The colossus at Rhodes. 6.—The ivory and gold statue of Jupiter Olympus. 7.—The pharos or watchtower of Alexandria.

Representative Vacancy.

"Please tell me how the United States Representatives are chosen in case of a vacancy."—M. H., Arcadia, Neb.

Why didn't you look it up in the constitution? Article 1, sec. 2, clause 4 says: "When vacancies happen in the representation from any state, the executive authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies." That is, the governor of the state shall order an election for another Representative.

Silver Five-Cent Piece.

E. R., Brandon, Wis.: The silver five-cent piece was authorized by the coinage act of 1792. It then weighed 20.8 grains, fineness 892.4 thousandths. By the coinage acts of 1837, its weight was changed to 20⅝ grains, fineness to 900 thousandths. It contained just one-twentieth the amount of silver in the silver dollar. In 1853, its weight was changed to 19.2 grains. Its coinage was discontinued by act of Feb. 12, 1873, the nickel being substituted in 1866. There were $1,282,087.20 in silver half-dimes coined. They could not be larger, because they would then contain too much silver.

Tariff Duties.

C. H. P., Yuba City, Cal.: Foreign manufacturers naturally object to our tariff, because the American made goods of the same kind can be and are sold cheaper than theirs can be, and hence the market for the latter is largely cut off.

Columbian Silver Coins.

H. J. M., Highland Spring, Tenn.: To commemorate the 400th anniversary of the discovery of America, Congress by law provided for the coinage of 5,000,000 Columbian half dollars and 40,000 quarter-dollars. The law authorizing their coinage declares the provisions of existing law regard to their legal tender quality shall be applicable to them. The law provides that the silver half-dollar and quarter-dollar shall be full legal tender in all sums not exceeding ten dollars.

In the Sulus.

"If this government prohibits slavery, how can it protect slavery in the Sulu Islands?"—A. E. G., Elk Run, Pa.

It is not a question of "protecting" slavery among the Moro savages of the Sulus. It is a question of permitting it, as well as polygamy, among those people, who are Mohammedans, and whose religion not only permits but encourages both practices.

You will admit, we presume, that all the rights we have in the Philippines are the same that Spain had. She could not convey to us a right she did not possess. She had simply a protectorate over the Sulu islands, through a treaty with the Sultan. This was all she transferred to us, of course. Gen. Bates made a new treaty with the Sultan along the same lines.

Consequently, we have no reason to meddle with either slavery or polygamy in the Sulus, because we have not full authority, but only a protectorate. We have sovereignty over them, but the actual rule is that of the Sultan, and we would be foolish to go to meddling just now. It would mean a war, of course, and a needless one. We must civilize the Moros, and then we can get rid of slavery among them by peaceful means. The slavery they have is quite a different thing from slavery as it existed in the South. It is more a form of peonage, and the slaves are not maltreated.

X. Y. Z. Mission.

M. H., New Moorefield, O.: In 1797, Pinkney, Marshall and Gerry were sent to France to settle disputes over French attacks on American vessels. They were approached by three persons with a demand for a bribe and a loan to the French Directory, before any arrangement would be made. In their dispatches home they used the letters X, Y and Z to designate these three persons, instead of using their names. We wish that school examiners had enough wisdom to stop giving those old catch-questions out of Barnes' History of the United States. Furthermore, let us say Gen. Wood's name is Leonard, not Leonidas.

The Reason Why.

"Your paper of Feb. 9, in reply to J. S., of Otis, Wash., says for years the silver dollar was worth $1.01, $1.02 or $1.03 in gold and this led to its being dropped from the coinage in 1873. What I can't quite understand is this: If there was a premium on silver over gold, it seems to me that if either metal was to be dropped it should have been gold, for that was the cheaper metal; if not, why not?"—W. T. P., Elwell, Mich.

When two kinds of coin currency of the same face value circulate side by side, and one becomes cheaper than the other, the cheaper one always stays in circulation, while the dearer is sold for bullion. The silver dollar never circulated to any extent in those years, because, when a man got one, he would not pay it out for a dollar, when he could use a paper dollar just as well, and the silver dollar could be sold at a premium. This fact is the basis of what is called Gresham's law, because a man named Gresham first observed it.

At the time the coinage law of 1873 was enacted, neither silver nor gold was in circulation. We had nothing but paper money. Our experience from 1892 down had shown that it was impossible to maintain a double standard. So Congress wisely took the metal which had already become the one used as the standard by business men the world over—namely, gold.

"Young America."

"Please give the origin of the term 'Young America,' and give a short analysis of the character represented thereby."—J. F. W., Loudenville, W. Va.

It had no definite origin. It simply came into use as a popular collective name for American youth, or a personification of their supposed characteristics. It was much used from 1853 to 1857, and at that time Dr. J. G. Holland wrote:

"What we call 'Young America' is made up of about equal parts of irreverence, conceit and that popular moral quality familiarly known as brass."

The character of American youth has changed vastly for the better since then, and Dr. Holland's remark would be wide of the mark now.

Miscellaneous.

F. S., Allegan, Mich.: We have not the facts.

S. G., Fitzgerald, Ga.: We have never heard that such an incident occurred.

E. B., Tullahoma, Tenn.: We believe all the stories about artificial eggs are fakes.

W. S., Jefferson, Neb.: Slaves were taxable property, the same as horses, cattle, etc.

C. V. S., Amsden, O.: We do not know. The proper person to apply to is your Congressman.

W. C., Georgetown, Mo.: No list of such structures, with their cost and location, has ever been compiled.

R. A. M., Donahue, W. Va.: We never heard of the remedy, nor do we know what you mean by the second query.

C. C., Andrew, O.: Spring plowing will soon begin. Then try the experiment, measuring carefully what each man plows.

G. K. M., Perkinsville, Ind.: It is foolish to meddle with such things. It can do you no good, and possibly great harm, mentally.

L. P. M., Orleans, Ind.: National bank notes are redeemable in any legal tender money, not in gold alone, by the banks themselves.

U. C., Craig, Mo.: There is no species of hog which has a hoof like a horse. All hogs are four-toed, the two rear toes being very small.

F. L. T., Horner, W. Va.: Montana was admitted as a state November 8, 1889. Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma are territories yet.

A. G., Jerseytown, Pa.: Girton college is a college for women, located at Girton, Eng., three and one-half miles north northeast of Cambridge.

M. B., Princeton, Mo.: The quotation, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," is a line of a poem published a dozen or more years ago.

J. H., Edmond, Okla.: Presidential electors are paid by the state in which chosen, getting a certain sum per day, and mileage to and from the state capital.

G. W., Newton, Mich.: Address a letter to the Register of the United States Land Office, as any one of the following towns in Washington: North Yakima, Olympia, Seattle, Spokane, Vancouver, Walla Walla, Waterville.

E. W., Neoga, Ill.: The name "leader" is given to the printed mark as well as to the type which produces it. It is so called because it leads the eye across the blank space. It may be called a punctuation mark.

S. W., Bloomingburg, N. Y.: There are as many mechanics in some occupations in the west as in the east, in proportion to population; but there are fewer industrial employes, because there is not so much manufacturing in the west. It is impossible to pick out any section as giving a better opportunity than another.

In Chicago.

Mr. Porquepacque—It's very good of you to name such an early date, dear; but you see that falls on a Friday. Aren't you superstitious about that?

Miss Lakeside—My dear boy, I wouldn't mind if I were married on thirteen Fridays.—Philadelphia Press.

Evil Effects.

"Didn't you send any of your chickens to the poultry show?"

"No, I've noticed that when a hen acquires a taste for society she gets too stuck up to lay eggs."—Chicago Record.

"Pride Goeth Before a Fall."

Some proud people think they are strong, ridicule the idea of disease, neglect health, let the blood run down, and stomach, kidneys and liver become deranged. Take Hood's Sarsaparilla and you will prevent the fall and save your pride.

Hood's Sarsaparilla
Never Disappoints

A SORRY SIGHT

It is, to see a strong man shaken like a reed by a paroxysm of coughing, which leaves him gasping for breath. People have suffered with bronchial affections for years, with obstinate, stubborn cough, and growing weakness. They have tried doctors and medicines in vain. At last they have been induced to try Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery, with the general result experienced by all who put this wonderful medicine to the test—help at once, and a speedy cure.

For coughs, bronchial affections, weak lungs, spitting of blood, and other diseases of the organs of respiration, "Golden Medical Discovery" is practically a specific. It always helps; it almost always cures.

"I had been troubled with bronchitis and catarrh of the head for eight years; had severe cough, and at times great difficulty in breathing," writes J. W. Howerton, Esq., of Bigfall, Hancock Co., Tenn. "A portion of the time my appetite was poor and part of the time I was unable to do anything. I had been treated by our best country physicians for several years but with little benefit. I had been reading about your medicine for a long time but hadn't much faith in it. Last spring concluded I would try it, and before I had taken one-third of a bottle of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery I began to mend. I continued taking it until I had taken several bottles. Took Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets also. Now I feel like a new man, and can do as hard a day's work as any one."

Dr. Pierce's Medical Adviser is sent *free* on receipt of stamps to pay expense of mailing *only*. Send 21 one-cent stamps for paper covered, or 31 stamps for cloth binding, to Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N.Y.

The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty.

Much is being said and written just now about the Clayton-Bulwer treaty and its bearing upon American control of the Nicaragua Canal. One school of thought contends that if the United States acts in good faith it must consult Great Britain before proceeding with the work of constructing an isthmian waterway; another holds that the convention is moribund, obsolete and of no effect. In law when either part, to an international agreement violates its terms the other is released from duty to the obligation assumed when the instrument was signed. In view of this diversity of opinion it is interesting to trace the history of the treaty and to discover, if possible, upon whom the burden of proof should lie. It must be confessed at the outset that America, during the Taylor administration, was the first to suggest that neutrality should be guaranteed provided an isthmian waterway were built. Even before Mr. Polk, General Taylor's predecessor, went out of office, a treaty had been concluded with New Granada, by which the United States agreed to guarantee the neutrality of the Isthmus of Panama and the rights of sovereignty and property of New Granada therein. Great Britain was invited to join in this guarantee, but, strange as it may appear to-day, when we are a nation of 75,000,000 people, she was loath to do so. It was contended then that she dreamed of two more Gibraltars at the gateways of the Atlantic and the Pacific, respectively. However, in April of 1849, without England having made formal reply to America's overtures, the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was concluded.

Before ratifications were exchanged the question arose whether it should apply to the Belize. Then discussions were had about the canal to which it should apply, and at the end of two years it was settled that it should apply to the Hise grant. "Then Great Britain for many years tried to evade its operations on the Mosquito Indians," says Mr. Bancroft. Students of the treaty should bear this latter fact in mind, for, as they will see it has a very great bearing upon the present status.

The Clayton-Bulwer treaty declares in express terms (Art. I.) "that the governments of the United States and Great Britain agree that neither the one nor the other will ever obtain or maintain for itself any exclusive control over the said (Nicaragua) ship canal, agreeing that neither will ever erect or maintain any fortifications commanding the same, or in the vicinity thereof, or occupy or fortify or colonize or assume or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica or the Mosquito (sic) coast or any part of Central America."

It should be remembered that when the treaty was signed it was considered a very great diplomatic triumph for America, for the reason that we were then a comparatively weak power, while England was large and lusty. Mr. Clayton felicited himself on the fact that he had prevented forever the erection of British fortifications on the isthmus which separates North and South America. England looked at it in this way, too, evidently, for almost immediately that country began to do everything in its power to discredit the treaty.

England's first contention was that the agreement to abstain from interference with isthmian affairs did not apply to the Mosquito Indians; then, contrary to the spirit, if not the letter, of the convention, she entered into open negotiations with Nicaragua, Honduras and Costa Rica in order to dispose of the Indians—not consulting the United States at any time. This was about 1858 to 1859.

Then the civil war came on, but not until more than one American lawyer of character had declared that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty had been virtually abrogated by the United Kingdom's course in interfering with Central American affairs, contrary to Article I of the international stipulation. During the four years of strife between the states all minor questions were lost sight of, and for many years after Appomattox the people interested themselves in internal rather than external affairs. This being the case, when England only a few years ago occupied the Mosquito coast and took that section's hereditary ruler prisoner, no loud protest was heard from America. And yet even then it was claimed by a few students of international history that England had forfeited the last vestige of right she had under the Clayton-Bulwer treaty.

In 1882 (this is a part of American history), President Arthur, through Secretary Frelinghuysen, informed Great Britain that he considered the treaty void and of no effect. It had been made, he contended, with a view to the construction of a canal under the Hise grant and "the same having become impracticable for causes for which Great Britain alone was responsible, the United States did not regard the treaty as longer binding."

The original treaty was not materially different from that which was signed by Secretary Hay and Lord Pauncefote. The only concession made to America was exclusive control "in time of peace." Article II. of the document of 1850 provides that "vessels of the United States or Great Britain traversing the said canal shall, in case of war between the contracting parties, be exempted from blockade, detention or capture by either of the billigerents. The new treaty goes even further, insuring to every nation free passage for its ships of war.

The question to be decided now is whether or not the Hay-Pauncefote treaty is advantageous. If the Clayton-Bulwer treaty was abrogated by repeated acts of England, then there is but one side to the question. If it was not, then there may be room for argument.

John M. Clayton, of Delaware, was one of the most distinguished statesmen of his day. He served in both branches of congress and was secretary of state under Mr. Taylor. As has been said, his negotiation of the Nicaraguan treaty was at the time regarded as a master stroke, and yet, in the retrospect, it is easy to see that it was a blunder. This country is so strong now that, but for this pre-existing treaty of doubtful value it would not think of asking any nation's consent if it wished to build an isthmian canal.

GEORGIE'S PA TALKS ABOUT MICROBES

Maw was Looking at the paper the other Nite after she got paw to Hold the Baby for a little while, and Every few minutes he Would haft to fix it all Over again becoz its feat would come out, and pritty soon she says:

"What's all this about microbes? A purson Can't take up a paper Enny more but what They find sumthing about microbes."

"Here, hold this Child," paw says Like if he was pritty glad for the chance, "and I'll tell you. Microbes is one of the new Discoveries. They have microbes for Neerly everything now. They are yello-fever microbes and meesle microbes and consumption microbes and mump microbes."

"I don't Beleave," maw sed, "that they are enny truth in such a Theeory."

"That only shows you Don't no Ennything About syunce," paw told Her. "If you would keep posted Like I do you wouldn't sit there with a Disgusted look on Your fais and Say You didn't Beleave what the people that Discover things are Doing to make men Happy."

"I don't see how it'll Make a man happy to Find Out he is nothing But a crowd of microbes that mebby Have him Divided up into Counties and Bilding Lots with his Nose for a Courthouse and his Whiskers for a park," maw sed.

"Of corse you don't," paw says, "That's becoz you Don't understand the Grate principle and Can't look ahed. It takes a man to See these things. As fast as Every different Kind of microbe is Discuvered Syunce goes to Work to find Out how to Raise Blooded microbes and What'll Kill the Bad ones without hurting the Other microbes that are Trying to Lead a Blameless life. After that's Done the hewmun race Will be Grate people. Everything a man does is On account of his Microbes. If he rites poetry it's Becoz he has more poetry microbes in him than Enny other kind. If he Gets in Love it shows the love microbes drove all Other microbes Down from his Spion Kop. That's where it'll come in handy when syunce gets the microbe Bizness all fixed up like it will be Sum day."

"What'll happen then?" maw ast.

"Why," paw told her, "insted of Keeping medasuns the Drug stores will have microbes to Sell. When a man wants a girl to Love him he will get Ten cents Worth of Love microbes and put them in her Caramulz and the first thing you no She will think he is a Nappollo Belvy Dearie with close on.

"Then they will have microbes to make men generals and Statesmun, and if they find Out what Kind of Microbes Carniggy and Rockeyfello and J. Pierpont Morgan are full of they can raise that Brand and Put them within reach of All, and nobuddy won't haft to work Enny more."

"My, oh my," maw says, "it's perfickly wonderfull what Syunce keeps doing, and This is a Bewtifull theeory, but they'll never get it thru."

"Why not?" paw ast.

"Becoz," maw says, "if peeple Could all be made happy by Using the rite Kind of microbes they would't Ever haft to drink stuff to Get cheered up, and that would interfear with the Saloon Bizness. They Are no use Ever trying to get Ennything the Saloon vote is against."

"By Henry!" paw says, "I never thot of That."—Georgie, in Chicago Times-Herald.

THE LOVE MICROBE DRIVES ALL THE OTHER MICROBES DOWN FROM HIS SPION KOP.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON NICARAGUA CANAL.

Total cost of canal (estimated)	$125,000,000
Money already spent by Maritime Canal Co.	5,136,428
Total distance from ocean to ocean	169.4 miles
Length of proposed ditch	27 miles
Length of natural water way	142 miles
Proposed width of canal	300 feet
Proposed depth of canal	30 feet
Quantity of earth to be excavated and dredged	152,781,270 cubic yds
Excavation proper	29,907,996 cubic yds
Highest elevation of canal from level of sea	110 feet
Distance saved for ships going from coast to coast	8,000 miles
Time saved (at war ship Oregon's rate of sailing)	42 days
Increase in ocean traffic since 1881	16,000,000 tons
Distance from New York	2,000 miles
Distance from San Francisco	2,700 miles
Distance from Philippine Islands	9,000 miles
Distance from Honolulu	4,210 miles
Time required for construction	six years

—"There is no little enemy." Little impurities in the blood are sources of great danger and should be expelled by Hood's Sarsaparilla.

THREE SPECIMENS OF LATEST MUFFS

Here are shown three of the season's prettiest muffs. One, of plain seal and lined with ivory satin, is trimmed simply with two bands of mink. Another, also of seal, has for its decoration a soft bow

of yellow liberty silk, with fringed ends. The third is made of pale violet broadcloth, lined with violet satin, and has on one side a bunch of purple violets and chou of lace, and on the other two tails of sable.

NOT WHAT SHE EXPECTED.

A young lady of the city who is somewhat noted for her coquetry was talking a few days ago to one of her numerous beaus.

"Oh," she said, in a most pitiful tone of voice, "nobody loves me."

As she paused for reply the young man said with that tenderness which always appeals to the feminine heart:

"I am quite sure that somebody does love you."

Her face brightened very perceptibly as she said with a great deal of interest:

"I wonder who on earth it can be. Do you know?"

"Oh, yes," he replied. "God and your mother."—Memphis Scimitar.

COAT BIG ENOUGH FOR THREE.

How is this for an overcoat? It is a bona-fide garment, the wearer of which is at home at New Market, N. H., and

it measures 72 inches around the waist and 84 inches around the chest. The illustration is from the Strand Magazine.

TO CURE A COLD IN ONE DAY.

Take Laxative Bromo Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

Uncertain.

"Bill, I'd like to be a mind-reader jest now."

"What's up?"

"See that high-hat swell in de crowd? Well, he keeps on puttin' his hand over his heart. Has he got heart trouble or is dere a wallat on de inside pocket?"

Good Reasons.

"So he is going abroad."

"Yes. He got so in the habit of kicking about the way things were done during the Spanish war that he is going to England now to help out the stay-at-homes there."—The Chicago Post.

And Incompatibility.

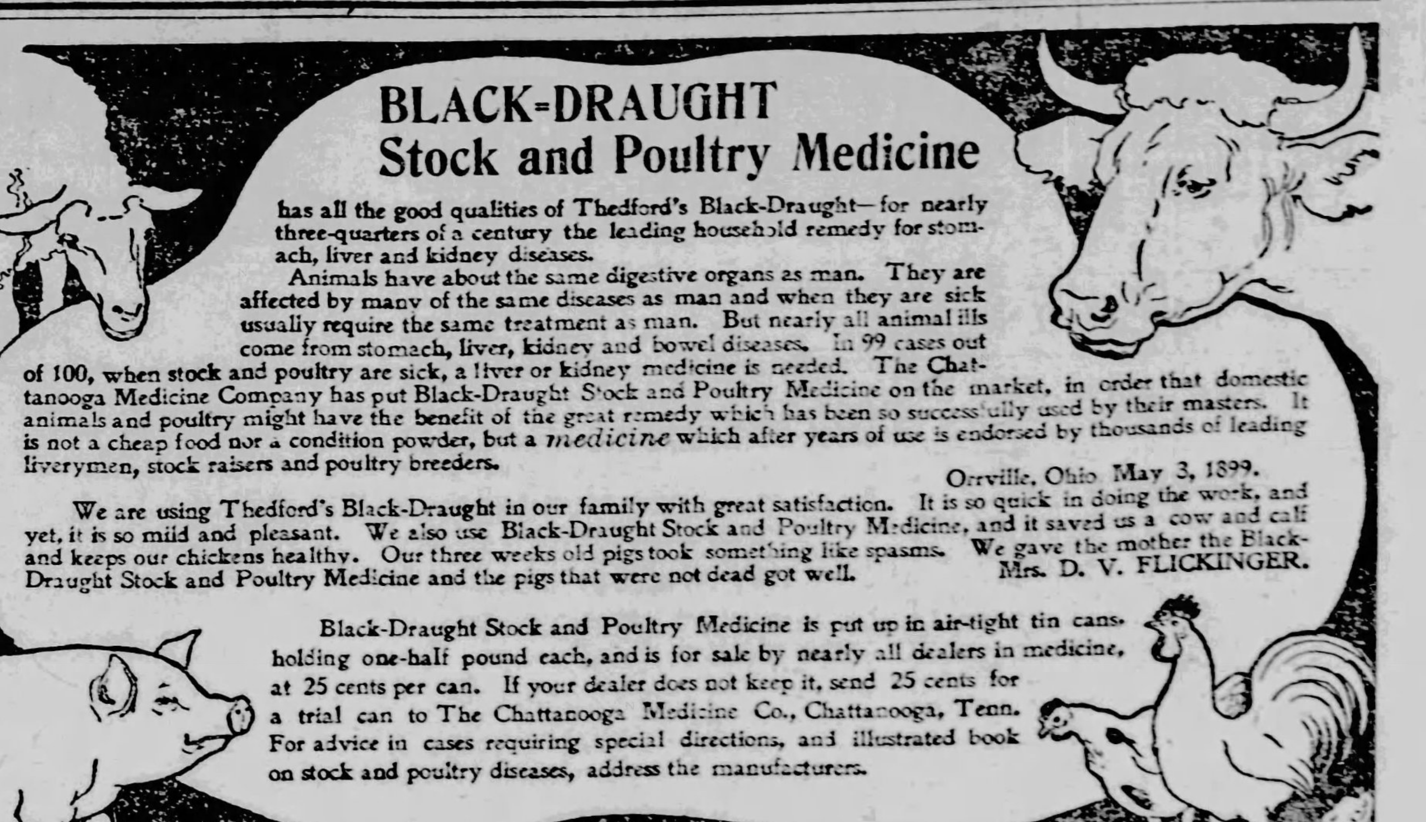
"You want a divorce from your husband, madam? On what ground?"

"Excessive cruelty. He abuses Fido."—Chicago Tribune.

Beware of Ointments for Catarrh that Contain Mercury,

as mercury will surely destroy the sense of smell and completely derange the whole system when entering it through the mucous surfaces. Such articles should never be used except on prescriptions from reputable physicians, as the damage they will do is ten fold to the good you can possibly derive from them. Hall's Catarrh Cure manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, O., contains no mercury, and is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. In buying Hall's Catarrh Cure be sure you get the genuine. It is taken internally, and made in Toledo, Ohio, by F. J. Cheney & Co. Testimonials free.

Sold by druggists, price 75c per bottle.
Hall's Family Pills are the best.



The Farmstead.

INFORMATION WANTED.

Abscess in Dog's Ear.

C. W. B., New York: It is a difficult matter to successfully treat a deep seated abscess in a dog's ear. As pus has developed your treatment has been proper. If the growth is near the outside of the ear, open it with a sharp knife, but be very careful not to thrust the knife in deeply, as the ear is of very delicate structure. The best thing for you to do will be to syringe the part well with warm soapsuds water. Use the best castile soap. Then dry well with pledgets of very soft muslin. These may be made fast to a small stick. After the part has been properly oiled, inject a weak solutiton of carbolic acid and soft water. The proportion should be about 40 parts of water to 1 of carbolic acid.

Has Poll Evil.

I. C., Missouri: Your horse has poll evil. You must open the part from which pus is now issuing, and afterward probe with a small, round stick to learn the direction of the sinuses. Squeeze the pus out gently, and inject this well to the bottom: Sulphate of zinc, 3 drachms; water, 1 pint. If the case is of long standing, and the bone is affected, you must call a veterinarian, who will scrape the bone and apply necessary remedy.

Sheep Have Pain in Their Heads.

J. C. B.: Very likely your sheep are troubled with grubs in the head. These come from the eggs of the gad fly, which deposits its eggs upon the nostrils, and the grub which is hatched from the egg crawls up the nostrils and lodges in the sinuses of the head. In the warmer months of the year, the nose of the sheep should be smeared with tar, which will keep the fly from desppositing its eggs. The eggs are deposited in July or August. When grubs are crawling down, they may be dislodged by blowing tobacco smoke into the nostrils with a pipe. As you have thought that the sheep have been poisoned by eating laurel, you should carefully investigate. If they have been poisoned they will become very dizzy. In case of laurel poisoning, give 2 ozs. Epsom salts in a pint of water, warm. Injection of warm soap suds is a help.

Bog Spavin in Old Mare.

D. F., Iowa: As the bog spavin is of two or three years' standing, if the mare is not lame, it will be well for you to resort to no treatment. If you deem treatment necessary, bathe the part for 12 hours with cold water, and afterward apply a linseed poultice for a few days. Then wash the part with warm water and soap, dry well and rub a little of this on every day for five days: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. After this, wash with soap and water, and bandage over the spavined part with strong, soft muslin. The animal should have a rest for a month.

Borers in Trees.

J. B. F., Alabama: After you set out your young orchard, and the trees are vigorous, see that no old leaves or other material are allowed to accumulate around the trunks. Search the trees well down toward the roots each succeeding spring and destroy the borers. Where you find that a borer has entered the tree run a wire into the hole it has made and crush the worm. If near the point of entrance, cut the borer out. Give the trunk and roots a good wash of strong soapsuds water.

Cramps in Hind Legs.

F. P. S., Indiana: It is a very difficult matter to locate the seat of lameness, at times, even after careful examination. Careful scrutiny must be given the soft parts, the bones and the joints, for injury, tenderness and inflammation. The muscles of the thigh are very subject to cramps, especially in hard worked horses. The animal may suffer from a purely nervous affection, more or less severe, and in this case it is impossible to locate the trouble. In case of a horse cramping in the muscles or thigh, water as hot as the hand will bear, should be applied until the muscles relax, and the leg acts naturally. Then rub the following liniment well in: Liquor of ammonia, 1 oz.; tincture of arnica, 1 oz.; tincture of opium, 1 oz.; oil of turpentine, ½ oz.; alcohol, 1 oz.; water, 1 pint.

Mare Gets Lame.

J. H. H., Illinois: As your veterinarian has been unable to detect the seat of lameness in the hind leg of your mare, it would be impossible for the editor to tell you precisely where the lameness exists. As she shows lameness after going down hill, but quickly recovers, the cause may be tired muscles. See answer to F. P. S., Indiana.

Cut on Hind Leg.

J. H. G., Ohio: As the editor understands, very little of the cut on your colt's hind leg half way between the hock and fetlock, in front, has healed. You should be sure that there is no sand, dirt or other foreign substance in the cut. A thorough examination should have been made at the time the colt was cut. The best thing you can now do will be to poultice the part for two or three days with linseed meal poultice, on which is sprinkled some pulverized charcoal and a little pulverized alum. After this, wash the part well with warm water and castile soap, and apply this: Burnt alum, 1 part; rosin, 1 part, and sheep's tallow, 3 parts. This should be renewed every day, and the part washed with warm water and soap. If proud flesh is seen, it may be touched with lunar caustic.

Decrease in Milk.

E. N., Iowa: As your cows will not be fresh until June next, you must see if the kind of fodder they are eating is free from mould. Your cows should have something to eat besides stalks and corn. Corn is fattening. A laxative food should be given also. Give your cows fresh bran mashes once a day until their bowels work well. After this, in addition to the corn and stalks, give a bran mash twice a week. Apply warm water as hot as the hand will bear to the udder once a day for three or four days. Dry well and rub the udder with the hand. This friction should be very carefully done. Give each cow this: Black sulphuret of antimony, 2 ozs.; powdered fennel seed, 4 ozs.; common salt, 4 ozs. Mix one-quarter of this with the food every day.

Fertilizers for the Soil.

F. M., Pennsylvania: Soils that have been long cultivated lose certain elements that must be supplied to make them profitable. The supply of home-made manure, in most instances, is insufficient, and in consequence farmers purchase and use fertilizers. Commercial fertilizers bear the name of the crop to which they are best suited. A good deal of potash is taken from the soil in straw, hay, vegetables and fruits. Corn profits greatly by the application of potash salts. The average of special corn fertilizers is: Nitrogen, 2.80 per cent.; phosphoric acid, 11.31 per cent. potash, 3.57 per cent. The fertilizers for oats contain: Nitrogen, 2.65; phosphoric acid, 11.06; potash, 4.90 per cent. The average fertilizer for grass contains Nitrogen, 4.02; phosphoric acid, 8.30; potash, 5.52 per cent. Mr. M. would like to have some farmer who has used commercial fertilizers give his opinion of the benefit derived from them.

Hog Lice on Farm.

J. S., Washington: Hog lice may live for a length of time in old straw or in stables. The best way to get rid of them is to clean out all old straw or hay and burn it. Then apply a good quantity of lime and sprinkle kerosene in the cracks of the pen. Lice should be cleaned out in this way in a brief period.

Gathering Between the Jaws.

R. M., North Dakota: If the lump between the jaws of your young cow "gathers" and fluctuates, open it with a sharp knife, and, after squeezing out the pus, inject carbolic acid, 1 part, water 30 parts. Stir well before applying. If you find the lump hard and shows no signs of breaking, or when it does break has an angry look, without pus, inject tincture of iodine. The lump should be cut across with a knife and the iodine injected every day until the lump is greatly reduced.

Swelling on Neck of Mare.

C. D. C., Michigan: The editor cannot judge correctly the precise locality of the swelling on your mare's neck. If there is some swelling and excessive production of scales, the trouble is pityriasis. In a case of this kind give no carrots, turnips, or other foods rich in sacharine matter. The mare should be given a dose of 15 ozs. raw linseed oil, followed by drachm doses of carbonate of potash twice a day. Bathe the part with soft, tepid water, and smear the part with vaseline and sulphur. If you find a soreness near the head, look out for poll evil. See answer to I. C., Missouri.

Warts on Calf.

A. W. C., Kansas: For the warts on your calf, take of lard, 5 ozs., and salt 3 ozs., mix well and rub in well twice a day. As the entire group of warts is as large as a water bucket, it may take some time to get rid of them. If they do not disappear after a month's time, paint them with a weak solution of permangenate of potash. Warts on your stock frequently disappear as they grow older.

Lump on Mare's Side.

S. L. F., Pennsylvania: Rub this well in: Iodine, ½ oz.; soap liniment, 7 ozs. As the lump appears and disappears, it will not be necessary to lance it.

Will They Get With Foal?

D. G. E., West Virginia: Mares that have heaves will get with foal, but it is not wise to put them to the stud. The causes of sterility or barrenness in mares are numerous. If the mares are not in good condition, they must be given the best of feed. If very fat, they must be reduced in flesh. The fault may be with the stud. He should be very vigorous. No clover hay should be given to an animal with heaves. Give food of the best quality, and small in quantity. Slightly dampen all food to keep down the dust. Do not work the mares until some time after they have eaten. Give 1 oz. Fowler's solution or arsenic every other day for two weeks; then give it twice a week for a month.

Horse Swelled in Hock.

J. W. C., Tennessee: Give the horse a pint of raw linseed oil. After this operates, give 1 oz. pulverized saltpetre in drinking water every other day for a week. Bathe the hock with water as warm as the hand will bear for an hour once a day for four days. Then apply this to the part of the hock affected: Red iodide of mercury, 1 drachm; lard, 2 ozs. Rub this well in for three days. As the horse had distemper, it will be well for you not to work him hard for some time. The swelling may disappear without using the mercury, but if it has entered in the hock, apply it.

Examining for Tuberculosis.

H. R., Ohio: In case a veterinary is called to make a test of an animal for tuberculosis, he will charge for his professional services. It may be done in a day, or it may require two days. The state authorities make tests of herds free. Whether they would attend to a single suspected case, the editor cannot say, but if you will write to D. N. Kinsman, M. D., secretary of the Live Stock Commission, Columbus, O., you will get all required information.

Young Calves Die.

A. B. H., Nebraska: The editor judges from your letter that your young calves are affected with a disease called the shoote. It is very fatal among calves in some localities, usually attacking them a few days after birth. It is believed at times to be epidemic. The calf should at once be put in a comfortable place, if possible. The usual treatment with breeders is to give, early in the disease, a mixture of eggs, wheat flour and linseed oil, or, perhaps, a better dose is milk mulled with eggs and whisky. Should this fail, a dose of a drachm of laudanum in gruel should be repeated until the colicky symptoms are overcome by the narcotic; change the feed of the cow. The disease is, as a usual thing, ushered in with the scours.

Received.

From U. S. Department of Agriculture: Farmers Bulletin No. 109: Farmers' Reading Courses.—Monthly List of Publications.

From Experiment Station, Manhattan, Kansas: How to Test the Vitality of Garden Seeds.

CORRESPONDENCE.

New Way to Graft.

Editor Blade Farmstead:—When I first bought the farm on which I now live, I congratulated myself on having a fine Rambo apple tree in the front yard; it was also a fine shade. Well, my wife being fond of Rambos, I told her she could have them to her heart's content. But, alas., our bright hopes were dashed to the ground. When the apples got ripe they were not Rambos but a sickening sweet apple, every one of them being rotten in the core.

The following spring I put in thirty grafts thinking that I now would have a good tree out of a bad one. It seemed that the tree was possessed with evil; not a graft started. I tried again the next spring with the same result.

Well, I "sot" down with elbows on my knees and began to think with successful results. My plan is much better than the old way. Any one can graft that can whittle a stick. Prepare your grafting wax in the usual way, 1 pound of tallow, 2 of beeswax, 4 of rosin. Melt slowly; stir well, pour into greased pans. Cut your grafts of the new growth. I usually have mine about four inches long. The end to be inserted in the tree I whittle off on one side, so the end of the graft is about the thickness of a knife blade. I use nothing but a jack-knife with a small blade. Make a cut straight across the limb to be grafted. Just through the inner bark; now take the small blade of your knife and work it downward, the length of the blade underneath the bark, until the bark becomes loose the width of the blade. Now slip in your graft, put on plenty of wax, then take any kind of old calico or muslin and wrap the limb and graft together, so there is no danger of its being loosened.

With the above plan there is no danger of injuring the tree and you can put in as many as you please. My plan is nearly the same as budding.

There is nothing so conducive to good health as an apple. Many doctors' bills are saved thereby.—W. M. Woodworth, Sycamore, Ind.

It is possible

that you can get other seeds "just as good"—if you know where to send for them and are willing to pay higher prices.

It is impossible

that you can get better seeds at any price,—no matter what you pay for them. Therefore you should send your address to

Burpee, Philadelphia

for a complete catalogue for 1900.—It is FREE to all.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Sick Hens.

The time devoted to studying the symptoms and cure for diseases in chickens is usually wasted time. Not one person in fifty will succeed in learning enough along this line to half pay him for the time consumed in his investigations. Mr. J. H. Davis, a man who stands high as an authority on matters relating to poultry, recently declared that in all his doctoring he is quite sure he has killed quite as many chickens as he has cured. And yet for many years he tried very hard to learn something practical about the treatment of chicken ailments.

There are simple troubles for which every keeper of poultry will have a reliable remedy, and in the event of a contagion like the cholera, they will employ such general means of medication as have been found to be of advantage and are recommended by those who have been obliged to contend with the same conditions. But the obscure diseases which affect the mopish and dejected looking hens from time to time one will learn very little about, and even if it were otherwise, he would be nothing ahead by taking them through a course of treatment which would result in a cure. If a man's time is worth anything at all, he can employ it to better advantage than in poking pills and powders down the throat of a sick hen. If the hen is cured, the time she has lost will place a balance against her which she can never straighten out. A hen which is sick enough to be doped with medicine, even though she is lucky enough to come out from under the doctor's hands alive, is not likely to be off duty less than six weeks or two months, and when this is taken out of her life there is not enough left of her to make a tempting possession for anybody.

Hens that have been sick and moped around for several weeks, nobody has any use for as breeders, however thoroughly they may have been cured. The best disposition to make of them is to kill them. By so doing you will continually lessen the chances of being troubled with sick hens in the future. This is not cruelty. On the contrary it is more merciful than to let them live and transmit the sufferings of a battered constitution to succeeding generations.

COMFORTABLE SETTEE, COLONIAL STYLE

One of the most comfortable and at the same time convenient pieces of furniture

is the old fashioned settee with a book shelf at the top.

You can read by the fire, with all your books within comfortable reaching distance, and the settee itself is an acquisition to any room.

CAUTION TO OUR READERS!

In buying the remedy "To Cure a Cold in One Day," LAXATIVE BROMO-QUININE TABLETS be sure the signature of the inventor

E. W. Grove

appears on each package. Many worthless imitations are put up under similar names and are calculated to deceive the public.

Recent Literature.

Readers desiring any further information whatever about these volumes will please address the publishers, whose address is given in every case, and not inquire of The Blade. We do not deal in books.

A very pleasant book for the reader who likes to know something in a familiar way of well-known people is the one entitled Recollections, by Sir Algernon West, for many years the private secretary of Mr. Gladstone. These "recollections," the author says in his brief preface, do not profess to be accurate chronologically or historically, but they have been written for the interest they may possess for his children and those of his contemporaries who still remain.

He begins with his own early life. "My earliest recollection," he says, "takes me to a large old-fashioned garden at Sheen, where I know there were raspberries, and in the following summer to a pretty house, called Riverdale Cottage, on the banks of the Thames at Richmond, which my father had hired for the summer months. The garden sloped down to the towing path, and our great delight was to get into a summer-house, close to it, and be prevented by the rising tide from returning to our lessons."

The volume covers the years from 1832 to 1886. It is embellished with several fine portraits of noted people which help to make the stories concerning them more vivid and striking.

Harper & Brothers are the publishers of Recollections.

The Golden Horseshoe is a collection of extracts from letters written by certain officers in the United States army on duty in the Philippines, to the military governor of Puerto Rico. This correspondence is edited by Stephen Bonsal, who says the following in his preface: "It is my impression that these letters constitute a document of history almost indispensable for the understanding of the new era, which began with the Treaty of Paris."

The letters are written in a purely personal style and have no official bearing. They are bright and entertaining in their accounts of events connected with the Spanish and Philippine wars, and while the interlarded paragraphs of Colonial history are rather unexpected, Mr. Bonsal writes that with some few exceptions, "the letters stand as they were written in camp and in the field, upon the firing line and in the hospital, upon strange seas and at home, in storm-swept Puerto Rico, and in the jungles and rice fields of Luzon."

The volume is readable and instructive and is published by the Macmillan Company, New York.

What is very likely to be the last extended literary work of Professor Goldwin Smith appears under the title The United Kingdom: A Political History, recently published by the Macmillan company, of New York. It is the political history of England. He has put into two volumes the best exposition of the growth of English political life that has yet appeared, covering the entire period of English history down to 1840 in the United Kingdom, and almost to date with reference to British colonies and dependencies.

A new edition of a book which is calculated to do a great deal of good, What a Young Husband Ought to Know, shows that it is appreciated and is carrying its influence where it will help humanity. Its dedication tells the story of its purpose, for it runs in this wise: "Dedicated to the sanctity of home, the purity and blessing of the husband and wife, and the well-being of their offspring."

Another series along the same lines for women, also coming from the Vir Publishing Company, of Philadelphia, has for authors Dr. Stall, and Dr. Mary Wood-Allen, formerly of Toledo, now of Ann Arbor.

The Regeneration of the United States, by William Marion Grinnell, is further described upon the title page as A Forecast of Its Industrial Evolution. The volume forms one of the series published by the Putnams, on The Questions of the Day.

The problem which he had set himself to work out is whether the present tendency to concentration and consolidation can be made to subserve the true individualism which has been the keynote of the growth and prosperity of the nation. He believes that it can. In his discussion of the matter, he enters into a defense of the policy of the Republican party in the matter of the currency; an arraignment of the political mismanagement of everything connected with the administration of the Cuban war where politics were supreme, the evils of which he calls Pseudo-Politics; and a description of the industrial changes that preceded the Spanish-American war; with a prophecy of the final adjustment of all the troubles that threaten the people through true co-operation. His picture of the regenerated nation and universal prosperity is a very attractive one, and, also, by no means impossible or even improbable.

Helen Churchill Candee has written a book entitled, How Women May Earn a Living, which she has dedicated to "those who labor through necessity and not caprice." By the latter she probably means those who enter into the industrial field in order to obtain a new sensation, having become restless and tired of "social functions." It is the woman who is in earnest and determined to earn her own living whom she is addressing, and this does not include the great army of young women who take up some sort of wage occupation to occupy the time between school days and matrimony.

The author makes it very clear in her discussion of the various ways in which a living may be earned, that precisely the same qualities are needed for a woman to win success as for a man; that is, she must possess the ability to do her work in the best and quickest way; she must have judgment, be painstaking and industrious; and never consider sex an excuse for carelessness or indolence.

The volume will find many readers and will be found helpful to all workers. It is published by The Macmillon Company, New York.

"Whist Hands, Illustrated," is the title of a new book by the eminent teacher, Kate Wheelock. The work is intended to illustrate the rules expounded in a former production called "Whist."

To students who wish to learn to play the conventional long-suit game, as advocated by the best talent of the day, this book will prove to be an excellent guide. In fact, we know of no other work which can take its place at the present time. It is published by the Ketterlinus Litho. Mfg. Co., Philadelphia, Pa.

In Friendship's Guise, a new novel by William Murray Graydon, is a sensational story of man's duplicity and woman's guile. The opening scenes occur in Paris, where a young artist, who has married a ballet dancer, is deserted by his wife, the latter going away with her husband's best friend. Of this interesting fact, however, the betrayed husband is ignorant until the villain over-reached himself and is wrecked on the rocks of his own duplicity.

Published by Street & Smith, New York.

Stranger Than Fiction, Albert Ross' latest novel, is a distinct departure from his other works, as he has varied the theme upon which he has hitherto written by producing a clean story of mystery, and it is fair to say that the book is a great improvement upon its predecessors.

In a letter written at Shanghai, Mr. Ross speaks of a story of travel being his next literary effort.

Published by G. W. Dillingham & Co., New York.

The King's Jester, and Other Short Plays for Small Stages, by Caro Atherton Dugan, is a book which will doubtless be met with favor by boys and girls who have the dramatic instinct. There are eleven plays in blank verse and in rhyme, with accompanying songs and music, together with minute directions concerning costumes and stage accessories.

Published by Houghton, Mifflin & Co., Boston.

Our Indians, A Midnight Visit to the Great Somewhere-or-other, is another contribution to juvenile literature, drawn and written by L. D. Bradley. The full-page illustrations are an important feature of the volume, and the brilliant coloring, together with the humorous design and text are likely to appeal to the fancy of the little ones.

Published by E. P. Dutton & Co., New York.

Books Received.

From Harper & Bros., New York: Whist. By Nicholas Browse Trist. $1.00; With Sword and Crucifix. By E. S. Van Zile. $1.50; and Healthy Exercise. By Robert H. Greene, M. D. $1.00.

From the W. B. Conkey Company, Hammond, Ind.: Life and Works of the World's Greatest Evangelist, Dwight L. Moody. $1.00.

From the Robert Clarke Company, Cincinnati: Egypt. By Mrs. Laura G. Collins. $1.00.

From Silver Burdett & Company: By the Marshes of Minas. By Charles G. D. Roberts. $1.25.

From Fords, Howard & Hulburt, New York: Nature's Miracles. By Professor Elisha Gray. 60 cents.

From the Vir Publishing Co., Philadelphia: What a Young Husband Ought to Know. By Sylvanus Stall, D. D. $1.00.

From J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: The Final Goal. By Bessie Dill. 50 cts.

From G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York: Aboard "The American Duchess." By George L. Myers. 50 cts.

From Cassell & Company, New York: Poems. John Dryden. 10 cts.

From J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia: The Master Beggar. By L. Cope Cornford.

From Small, Maynard & Company, New York: Taliesin. A Masque. By Richard Hovey. $1.00; and Thomas Paine. By Ellery Sedgwick. 75 cents.

From the Truth Seeker Company, New York: Sinai and Olympus. By a Texas Pagan. 50 cts.; The Secret Instructions of the Jesuits. 15 cts.; and The Truth Seeker Collection of Forms and Ceremonies. 25 cts.

From D. Appleton & Company, New York: Stories from the Arabian Nights. Selected by Adam Singleton. 65 cts.; and The Gentleman Pensioner. By Albert Lee. $1.00.

From R. F. Fenno & Company, New York: Thro' Fire to Fortune. By Mrs. Alexander.

This Will Interest Many.

F. W. Parkhurst, the Boston publisher, says that if anyone afflicted with rheumatism in any form, or neuralgia, will send their address to him at Box 1501, Boston, Mass., he will direct them to a perfect cure. He has nothing to sell or give, only tells you how he was cured. Hundreds have tested it with success.

FIRST MODELS OF SPRING SHIRT WAISTS

Dainty waist of pink striped batiste with white batiste yoke edged with embroidery. The collar soft cuffs and strip down the front are edged with the white embroidery. The yoke effect is used in the back also; the waist itself has a seam

in the centre back, the stripes meeting and forming inverted V-shaped points. The second waist is of white percale with heliotrope stripes. The seam is directly on the shoulder, and the sleeves cut in dress shape. There is no yoke in the back.

Escape Living in Flats.

Quericus—Let's see, the married men all have better halves, don't they?
Cynicus—Yes.
Quericus—Then what do the bachelors have?
Cynicus—Better quarters.—Puck.

CASTORIA
For Infants and Children.
The Kind You Have Always Bought
Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

FOR MIDDLE-AGED WOMEN.

Two Letters from Women Helped Through the "Change of Life" by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—When I first wrote to you I was in a very bad condition. I was passing through the change of life, and the doctors said I had bladder and liver trouble. I had suffered for nine years. Doctors failed to do me any good. Since I have taken Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, my health has improved very much. I will gladly recommend your medicine to others and am sure that it will prove as great a blessing to them as it has to me."—MRS. GEO. H. JUNE, 901 DeKalb Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Relief Came Promptly

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I had been under treatment with the doctors for four years, and seemed to get no better, I thought I would try your medicine. My trouble was change of life, and I must say that I never had anything help me so much as Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. Relief came almost immediately. I have better health now than I ever had. I feel like a new woman, perfectly strong. I give Lydia E. Pinkham's Compound all the credit, and would not do without her medicine for anything. I have recommended it to several of my friends. There is no need of women suffering so much for Mrs. Pinkham's remedies are a sure cure."—MAHALA BUTLER, Bridgewater, Ill.

Another Woman Helped

"DEAR MRS. PINKHAM:—I took Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound during change of life and derived great benefit from its use."—MARY E. JAMES, 136 Coydon St., Bradford, Pa.

OLD INDIAN "BIRD STONES."

A Curious Class of American Antiquities—What Was Their Use?

Men who have tramped over newly ploughed ground in search of Indian arrowheads and similar curiosities, or have dickered with other collectors for unique specimens, and then have gone home and

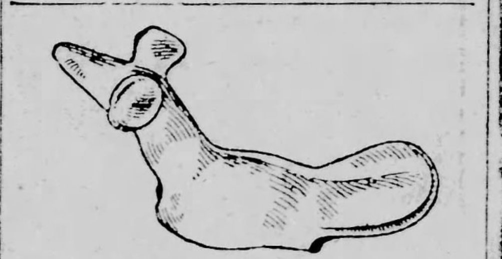


FIG. 2.—FROM WESTERN NEW YORK.

speculated on the significance of the bits of stone thus secured, will be interested in Warren King Moorehead's pamphlet on "The Bird Stone Ceremonial." Mr. Moorehead lives at Saranac Lake, this state, says the New York Tribune, and has not only picked up a good many fine specimens of his own, but has conducted an elaborate investigation into the sources from which the bird stones have been obtained. He has ascertained the views of other authorities on the subject, and has indulged in some independent interpretation of his own.

The Indian relics here discussed are very rare, and have received comparatively little attention. Mr. Moorehead hopes to stimulate antiquarian study by the first edition of his bulletin, and when it has led to criticism and further revelation he means to issue a second one, revising his statements and opinions so far as may seem necessary.

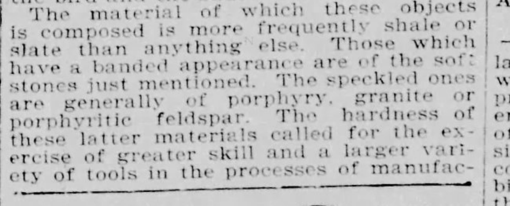
Bird stones are stones carved so as to suggest more or less strongly the form

SPECIMEN FROM CAYUGA COUNTY, NEW YORK.

of a bird. Sometimes they look more like a turtle or some other animal than like a bird. Occasionally one finds a specimen that might be taken for a diminutive saddle or a razor strop or a blacking brush handle. But these are only extreme instances. The relationship to the more perfect types is the maker's intention. In length they range from two to ten inches. They are seldom more than six inches long, but one specimen measures nine and three-quarters inches.

Some are short and high, some are short and broad, some are long and narrow, some have sharply defined backbones and others are round and smooth on top. In many specimens the eyes are represented by mere excavations; others possess protuberances instead of hollows. The tail affords another point of difference among them. Thus Mr. Moorhead is led to distinguish between a certain primitive and conventional type and rather more exceptional forms, notably the bird and the saddle forms.

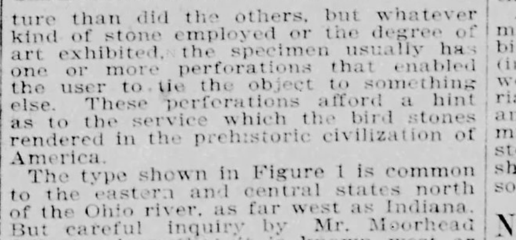
The material of which these objects is composed is more frequently shale or slate than anything else. Those which have a banded appearance are of the soft stones just mentioned. The speckled ones are generally of porphyry, granite or porphyritic feldspar. The hardness of these latter materials called for the exercise of greater skill and a larger variety of tools in the processes of manufac-



SAMPLE FROM SOUTHERN MICHIGAN.

ture than did the others, but whatever kind of stone employed or the degree of art exhibited, the specimen usually has one or more perforations that enabled the user to tie the object to something else. These perforations afford a hint as to the service which the bird stones rendered in the prehistoric civilization of America.

The type shown in Figure 1 is common to the eastern and central states north of the Ohio river, as far west as Indiana. But careful inquiry by Mr. Moorhead fails to show that it is known west or south of that state or in Central or South America, or on the Pacific coast, or in Europe. The close approach to a bird form shown in Figure 2 is far more rare. It is found about one-tenth as frequently as the other. Figure 2 is almost never discovered in New England or the



UNIQUE SAMPLE FROM NORTHERN OHIO.

Delaware or Potomac districts. It comes almost exclusively from Western New York, Central Canada, Northern Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and Wisconsin. It is not found in the tumuli and graves of the mound builders of the west and south, except in Southern Ohio. Even these exceptional finds are less numerous than those in other parts of Ohio where the mounds are not large or conspicuous. It is notable, however, that the bird stones have survived the chances of injury better than other classes of relics. Fully 80 per cent are recorded in good condition, whereas less than half of the so-called banners or butterflies are entire when picked up.

A variety of theories have been advanced in regard to the use made of bird stones by the aborigines. It is said, for instance, that the conjurers among the Virginia Indians wore a small black bird above one ear as a badge of office. Gilman has suggested that they were worn by Indian women as amulets against the dangers of childbirth. The Rev. William Beauchamp, who is a recognized authority in archaeology, dis-

A SADDLE STONE FROM DRESDEN, NEW YORK.

credits the suggestion about women, and also the notion that the stones were bound to the prows of canoes or were worn by conjurors. He says:

"It is enough to say that the perforations are not adapted to any of these uses. It seems better to class them with the war and hunting gods of the Zunis, some of which they resemble. In that case the holes, of whatever kind, would have given a firm hold on the thongs that bound the arrows to the amulet, a matter of importance in an irregular figure."

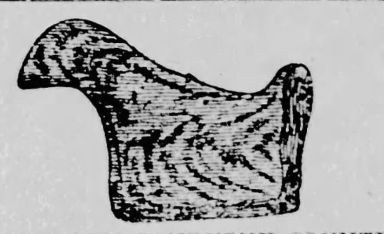
Prof. David Boyle, after evincing scepticism regarding some of the explanations just mentioned, expresses the belief that inasmuch as the Indian was superstitious and needed ceremonial to help out his rites he endowed the bird or saddle stone with an occult power.

Mr. Moorehead does not theorize extensively. He confines himself almost altogether to the recital of facts. But he suggests the possibility that these objects may have had different applications in different parts of the country, and that a more careful classification of forms may assist antiquarians in reaching conclusions on this point. He calls attention to the fact that some of the perforations show wear, as if the stone had been tied with strings. But the place where the wear comes indicates that the cords were tightly drawn and the specimens al-

FIG. 1.—FROM NORTHERN INDIANA.

lowed to move forward and backward only a little. He then remarks:

One authority says that the shamen (conjurers) wore black birds over the ear, but he does not say bird stones. The effigies may have been of wood or skins of small birds. Medicine men of Western tribes wore these latter in historic times. We can reconcile the statements that "women wore bird-stones after marriage" with "women wore them to denote marriageable age." But can it be that the same type of effigy was used by both shamen and women? May not the statement mean, rather, that certain tribes used them for one purpose and another tribe used them for a totally different purpose? There are exceptions to every rule, but I have always understood that



A RELIC FROM SANDUSKY COUNTY, OHIO.

larger objects than these bird ceremonials were included in the "make-up" of a priest's headgear. Certainly skins, feathers, bones, wood or horns formed most of it, and these were all objects of some size, and when grouped together made a considerable mass. I should think that a bird stone would not be noticed among these, or that it must needs be mounted separately or surrounded by smaller things, otherwise it would not be seen.

Reasoning from the facts presented, an observer would establish as his first proposition that these objects were tied in upright positions. He would judge that the objects were to be in relief and prominent, not concealed in any way; otherwise perforations were not necessary, as cords could be passed around the body near the head and tail and the bird stone thus secured.

As a second proposition, the observer might conclude that he considers some bird stones as most nearly approaching (in shape) the brooding bird, and were worn by women, indicating their marriage. But others, notably the short ones and those with single perforations, he might classify as medicine or charm stones, having a certain relation to the shamen, as tied to arrows or other personal possessions for luck.

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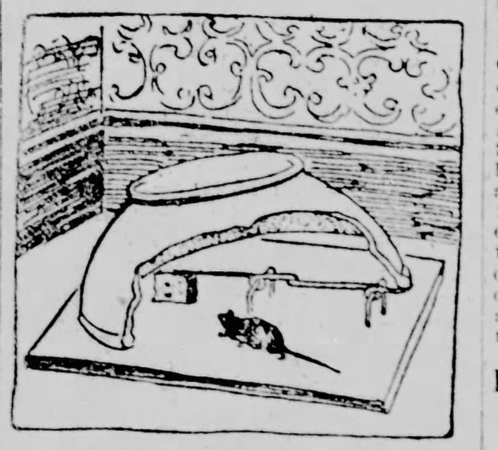
NOVEL MOUSETRAP ON OLD PRINCIPLE.

A novel adaptation of an old principle is seen in the mousetrap here shown. The familiar bird and rabbit traps of youthful days are suggested in its arrangement, but the idea of using an ordinary bowl for the cage is brand new and constitutes its most unique feature.

It is natural to suppose that a bowl would form a most effective trap, as its familiar shape and character would not



THE FAMILIAR BOWL DECEIVES THE VICTIM.

arouse its victim's suspicions, but would rather lead him to believe that everything was all right and that the bait so temptingly displayed had been providentially overlooked by the custodian of the larder. This bright idea has been developed by Adam W. Ager of Mapleton, N. D. The device consists, as shown, of a base board, carrying two supports and two levers, which interlock. The end of one engages with the end of the bowl and is maintained in this position by the other lever, which is supported by the bait. When the latter is removed, or even jarred, the levers are released and the bowl falls, capturing the nibbler.—Chicago News.

"The Better Part

Of valor is discretion," and the better part of the treatment of disease is prevention. Disease originates in impurities in the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood. People who take it at this season say they are kept healthy the year round. It is because this medicine expels impurities and makes the blood rich and health-giving.

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Feminine Diplomacy.

"Huh!" exclaimed Growell as he glanced over a bill from his wife's dressmaker. "Here's an item of $20 for that little border of fur around the hem of your skirt. Now, I'd like to know what benefit that is?"

"It's a good advertisement for you, my dear," responded his better half. "Your creditors see it and take it for granted that you are prospering and can afford it, so they don't press their claims. See?"—Chicago News.

Getting His Position Right.

Hattie—I'm positive George loves me and wants me to be his wife.
Ella—Has he told you so?
Hattie—No; but he has taken such a strong dislike to mamma.—Chicago News.

At Greatly Reduced Prices.

"A dozen porcelain plates are held at $10,000 by a New York dealer."

"They wouldn't be held at that price long if our hired girl had the holding of them."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

WHY CARNEGIE OUSTED FRICK

Trouble Between the Two Men Began Almost 20 Years Ago.

New York Sun.

Dalzell, Scott & Gordon, of Pittsburg, attorneys for the Carnegie Steel company, have acknowledged service of papers in the suit brought against the company by H. C. Frick, formerly manager of the company, but they insist that papers must be served on all the defendants, some of whom are in Europe, and say that it will be several weeks before the service is completed. Since the open rupture between Carnegie and his manager it has come to light that in 1884, Frick, who was the nominal head of the H. C. Frick Coke company, of which Carnegie was the principal stockholder, was so greatly offended by the conduct of Carnegie and one of his employes, that he left Pittsburg without notifying Carnegie, went to Europe and remained there until Carnegie sent over a friend and apologized to him. As the story goes, one day Mr. Frick and some of the managers of rival companies with which he had formed a syndicate for regulating the price of coke, were in session. John Walker, known then as Carnegie's "right-hand man" walked in. He and Frick were not friends. Frick looked up and said:

"Mr. Walker, are you aware that this is a private meeting of business men?"

"Oh, I know that," replied Mr. Walker, "but I don't suppose you will object to telling me the price coke is to sell, will you? You know my company uses a good deal of it."

Frick made no reply, but some one else said that the price of coke was $1.50 a ton.

"I'm sorry," said Walker, "but Andy Carnegie says that the price which the H. C. Frick company will charge, beginning to-morrow, is $1.15."

There was silence until Walker left the room, and then Frick resigned the presidency of the coke syndicate, remarking that as the managers had just heard what the representative of the majority stockholders of the Frick company had to say, there was nothing more for him to say.

After Carnegie apologized and brought Frick back from Europe, Frick regained the fullest confidence of the Carnegie Steel company, but it is said that even if he forgave Carnegie, he never forgot the incident. Another thing under which he chafed was that Carnegie, since the Homestead strike, had in speeches, as he thought, by implication, made it appear that he shifted the responsibility for the labor troubles to Frick, who was the official head while the strike was under way. In these and in many other minor matters, it is said, Carnegie offended Frick, but the breach became wider when Frick found that he was, in Carnegie's eyes, responsible for the failure of the syndicate to buy Carnegie's interests in the steel company. Frick, Judge Moore, of Chicago, and some of the smaller stockholders, had paid $1,000,000 to Carnegie as an option on a sale of all his interests in the company for $157,000,000. The syndicate could not raise the money in time and Frick and Andrew Mellon, a Pittsburg capitalist, went to Skibo Castle, Scotland, to get Carnegie to extend the time.

Carnegie said that since he made the price before his interests had advanced $20,000,000 and he would, therefore, sell at a new price of $177,000,000 if he got another $1,000,000 bonus for the option. Frick and Mellon left in high dudgeon, but they went to a neighboring town and let Carnegie know where they could be found. Although they stayed there for six weeks, Carnegie did not send for them and they returned home. Now, it is said, Carnegie really wanted to sell, although he did not wish to disclose his anxiety to do so, and he held Frick responsible for not having renewed negotiations.

Persons who know both Frick and Carnegie say that there are grave causes for the destruction of the confidential relations between the two men, for they recall that three years ago, while Carnegie was on his way to this city, he put his arm around Mr. Frick's neck in the Union Station in Pittsburg and said to the men who were there to see him off:

"You gentlemen don't know Mr. Frick. The newspapers of Pittsburg have no idea of the good he has done the city. The time will come when you and the newspapers and the public of Pittsburg will admit that Henry Clay Frick is the greatest man this city has ever produced. That's right, Harry Frick! I mean what I say."

The conflict between Frick and Carnegie is being watched keenly in Philadelphia by men interested in the manufacture of steel. It is thought by some of the Philadelphians that Frick, irrespective of the outcome of his suit against Carnegie, is going ahead to establish in conjunction with other capitalists another steel plant for the manufacture of armor plate, especially for the United States government. It is said that he believes that Andrew Carnegie's utterances against expansion and in favor of free trade for steel industries will not endear him to the McKinley administration, and that in the bidding for new contracts for armor and structural steel, other things being equal, Frick and his associates will have an advantage over the Carnegie Steel Company.

BUTTERFLIES ARE KEPT AS PETS

"Butterflies as pets? Yes; it sounds strange, does it not?" said a lover of insects recently, "but I know of several persons who have kept them for weeks. One woman of my acquaintance fed her

delicate winged pet on sugar and water and the effect was disastrous; the poor little butterfly became intoxicated."

A Slip of the Tongue.

An irascible old judge, being annoyed by a young lawyer's speaking to him about a legal point in the street threatened to fine him for contempt of court.

"Why, judge," said the young attorney, "you are not in session."

"I'd have you know," angrily responded the judge, "that this court is always a subject for contempt."—Ohio State Journal.

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The Sunday School.

LESSON 9. MARCH 4, 1900.
Jesus Healing in Capernaum.
Mark 1:21-34.

Read Luke 5:1-11. Memory verses: 32-34.

Golden Text: And he healed many that were sick.—Mark 1:34.

21. And they went into Capernaum; and straightway on the sabbath day he entered into the synagogue, and taught.

22. And they were astonished at his doctrine: for he taught them as one that had authority, and not as the scribes.

23. And there was in their synagogue a man with an unclean spirit; and he cried out,

24. Saying, Let us alone; what have we to do with thee, thou Jesus of Nazareth? art thou come to destroy us? I know thee who thou art, the Holy One of God.

25. And Jesus rebuked him, saying, Hold thy peace, and come out of him.

26. And when the unclean spirit had torn him, and cried with a loud voice, he came out of him.

27. And they were all amazed, insomuch that they questioned among themselves, saying, What thing is this? what new doctrine is this? for with authority commandeth he even the unclean spirits, and they do obey him.

28. And immediately his fame spread abroad throughout all the region round about Galilee.

29. And forthwith, when they were come out of the synagogue, they entered into the house of Simon and Andrew, with James and John.

30. But Simon's wife's mother lay sick of a fever; and anon they tell him of her.

31. And he came and took her by the hand, and lifted her up; and immediately the fever left her, and she ministered unto them.

32. And at even, when the sun did set, they brought unto him all that were diseased, and them that were possessed with devils.

33. And all the city was gathered together at the door.

34. And he healed many that were sick of divers diseases, and cast out many devils; and suffered not the devils to speak, because they knew him.

The Lesson in Every-Day Life.

"Straightway" (v. 21). There was a wonderful directness about everything He did. Not bruskness and abruptness, but directness. When there was anything to be done, he did at once and without any wavering. This is a characteristic of greatest minds. The father of the present Tsar wanted a railroad built across Russia. The engineers pointed out the obstacles on their maps, and tried to hold a long discussion about routes. The old Tsar took a rule, laid it across the map from one terminal to another, and drew his pencil along it. "Build it like that!" he said. Little men dodge around obstacles like ants. Mean men creep around them like snakes. But big, true-hearted, courageous men "take a bee line." "The curve is the line of beauty, but straight is the line of duty."

Astonished at his teaching (v. 22). Of course, they were, and still are, at the teaching of any man who goes straight to the heart of things, as he did. For he was as direct in his teachings as in his doings. Jesus was always looking for the "heart" of the thing. His mind went straight to the mark. He swept away all the mists in an instant, and made his hearers see just what he saw. Now and then we meet a man who talks about things so simply that we say, "Why in the world didn't I say that myself? It lay on the very surface, and yet I overlooked it." Benjamin Franklin and Abraham Lincoln had a way of thus seeing and saying what every one else overlooked in the realm of scientific and practical affairs. Some men are gifted with this power at birth, but any one can acquire something of it if he will only believe that the "heart" of the subject is the thing to look for.

What have we to do with thee? (v. 24). I suppose they felt just as thieves do when they are stealing sheep, and don't want to have anything to do with the farmer. On last Hallowe'en night the boys down-town had sneaked a wagon out of some one's barn, and were pushing it through the street. Suddenly one of them called out "Cop," and the crowd stampeded. They didn't want to have anything to do with a policeman. What a queer feeling it is that makes us squirm and wriggle when we are in the presence of people whom we have wronged, or who know our evil deeds! We are often foolish and wicked enough to try to overcome it; but, if we did, society and government would both go down. It is upon that one little feeling that both of them are built. You take that feeling out of men, and it would be like taking the attraction of gravitation out of the universe. Everything would go to smash. A boy who can look any one whom he has wronged in the face without "squirming" is a bad boy, and you'd better "watch out" for him. As long as he dodges and trembles, and don't like to have anything to do with those he has wronged, there is some hope for him.

And (when) the fever left her, she ministered unto them (v. 31). It was a beautiful thing to see a sick woman begin, the instant she was helped, to minister to the wants of those whom she found around her. The instant you let an old hen out of the coop where she and her little chickens have been imprisoned, she goes to scratching the ground to find worms for them. Put my old Uncle George into any garden on top of earth, and he would have as instantly gone to pulling weeds. Most of us are shirks. If we had been sick, like this poor woman, we should have wanted to sit around a few days and had people bring us flowers and congratulations. But she got up and went straight to work helping to make others happy. It was probably an instinct with her, but it can be cultivated by any one who feels that "service" is the primal duty.

All the city was gathered together at the door (v. 33). This scene reveals the opposite phase of human nature. Here you see crowds of people rushing to be helped. When the impulse to be helpful gets to be as swift as the instinct to be helped, then the kingdom of Christ will really have come. Does that seem impossible? It is no further out of the attainment of civilization to-day than the present state of "helpfulness" was beyond the conception of primitive man. The mutual service and self-sacrifice of a "Christian home" is absolutely beyond the "bounds of probability" to a genuine savage. No, this attainment is not impossible. The day will come when people will rush to the help of all sorts of helplessness, as they now run to take people off a wrecked vessel or out of a burning building.—Charles Frederick Goss in Sunday School Times.

THE MODERN WAY

Commends itself to the well-informed, to do pleasantly and effectually what was formerly done in the crudest manner and disagreeably as well. To cleanse the system and break up colds, headaches and fevers without unpleasant after effects, use the delightful liquid laxative remedy, Syrup of Figs. Made by California Fig Syrup Co.

His Bluff Called.

One of the boys was bragging of his manifold accomplishments until one of the company at the round table lost patience and said, in a gruff tone:

"Now, we've heard enough about what you can do. Come, tell us what there is you can't do, and I'll undertake to do it myself."

"Well," replied the student, with a yawn, "I can't pay my account here. So glad to find you're the man to do it."—Collier's Weekly.

John Ruskin's Letters to a Girl.

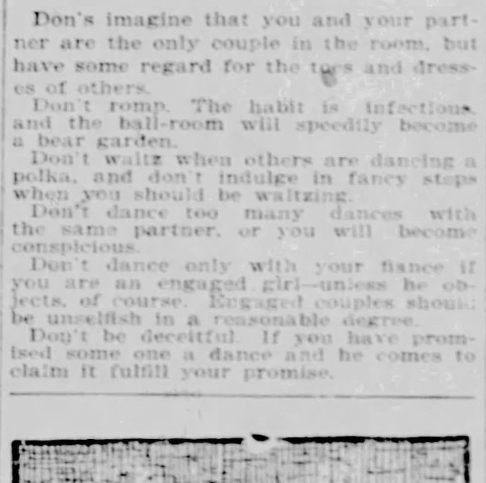
May Bateman in Black and White prints several letters received by her from John Ruskin when she was a child. Extracts from these are given, as well as a fac-simile of part of one of them written in 1883, to show the great aesthete's handwriting. These extracts are from four different letters:

"Darling Geraldine: Your letter's lovely, and I am so very glad you are reading Scott. Read very slowly, notice every word, and stop steadily at a given time and don't read a word more. There's as much heroism in stopping properly in a novel as in bearing pain." * * *

* * * "That question about favorite bits is really a very difficult one. But in general it is safest to read straight forward and carefully always. I have many favorite Psalms and favorite chapters, and learn verses out of them rather than others, but I always read the Bible straight through, and as far as possible other books also—or else give them up altogether. But as soon as you have perfectly finished one Waverley you may buy another and need not wait till you are eighteen. And I should save money if I were you to buy the very nicest edition with the greenest of backs. I am greatly pleased by finding Sir John Lubbock's library here as gay as a painted window with beautiful bindings." * * *

* * * "What a lovely letter, but I've got to lecture to-day and can't answer a word, only don't you mine those blessed diamond mines of your wits too deep, and, please observe, I should like you to be a little more like a cherry, and you'd be better kissing, and cherries only grow red in fresh air! Mind you get out as much as ever you can." * * *

* * * "I'm sending you a bit of Lucca marble, the best for building in the world, broken by myself on its mountains; and two little bits of quartz that fit badly (some broken away), but will



FAC-SIMILE OF RUSKIN LETTER.

pay for looking carefully at, and love to you all, and I'm frightfully busy and don't know what to do; and I'm yours and Gabrielle's, FESSY."

The signature to this last extract was Ruskin's invented name for himself, The Professor.

SOME "DON'TS" FOR THOSE WHO DANCE

Don't imagine that you and your partner are the only couple in the room, but have some regard for the toes and dresses of others.

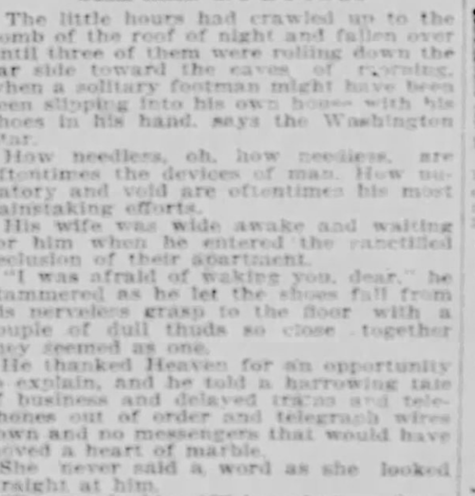
Don't romp. The habit is infectious, and the ball-room will speedily become a bear garden.

Don't waltz when others are dancing a polka, and don't indulge in fancy steps when you should be waltzing.

Don't dance too many dances with the same partner, or you will become conspicuous.

Don't dance only with your fiance if you are an engaged girl—unless he objects, of course. Engaged couples should be unselfish in a reasonable degree.

Don't be deceitful. If you have promised some one a dance and he comes to claim it fulfill your promise.



DON'T ROMP.

Don't wear too long a dress, or you will be a source of discomfort to yourself, your partner and the company in general.

Don't wear tight shoes, or you will never dance gracefully.

Don't show off, but let your demeanor be quiet and ladylike.

Don't leave all the work to your partner. Adapt your style to his.

Don't get a reputation for "sitting out" dances. You will be put down as a flirt.

Don't criticise other people's style of dancing when you are likely to be heard; and take care to whom you make such remarks, or you will be certain to offend some one's sister or brother.

Don't hum the air the musicians are playing. It is bad form.

Don't sway to and fro before beginning the first steps of a waltz while the first bars of music are being sounded. Begin decisively at once.

Don't dance after you begin to feel giddy.

SHE HAD NO DOUBTS

The little hours had crawled up to the comb of the roof of night and fallen over until three of them were rolling down the far side toward the eaves of morning, when a solitary footman might have been seen slipping into his own house with his shoes in his hand, says the Washington Star.

How needless, oh, how needless, are oftentimes the devices of man. How nugatory and void are oftentimes his most painstaking efforts.

His wife was wide awake and waiting for him when he entered the sanctified seclusion of their apartment.

"I was afraid of waking you, dear," he stammered as he let the shoes fall from his nerveless grasp to the floor with a couple of dull thuds so close together they seemed as one.

He thanked Heaven for an opportunity to explain, and he told a harrowing tale of business and delayed trains and telephones out of order and telegraph wires down and no messengers that would have moved a heart of marble.

She never said a word as she looked straight at him.

"Do you doubt me?" he asked, as if indignant at the implied suspicion of her silence; and then, pleading: "Do you doubt me? O Mary, how can you?"

Her face softened and the fixity of her eyes relaxed.

"No, William," she responded, almost gently. "No, I do not doubt you. At first there might have been some doubt in my mind, but now, thank Heaven, there is none. Not a shadow, William, and I'm as sure that you are lying as that you are standing before me."

Then William bowed his head in shame and turned up the gas, at her request, so she could get a better look at him.

Never Without Predecessors.

"An inventor is a man who makes something new isn't he, Pa?"

"Well, not exactly. He is a man who thinks he has made something new, but finds that half-a-dozen men invented it long before he did."—Puck.

A Retired Kentuckian.

In politics I shall not try
To shine. My patriot hopes are done.
My eyesight is so bad that I
Could ne'er correctly shoot a gun.
—Washington Star.

Do You Want a Buggy?

If you have any use for a fine open or top buggy, surrey, phaeton or spring wagon at the lowest price ever heard of, a price that will surprise you, privilege of free trial and payable after received, cut this notice out and mail to Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill., and they will mail you their very latest and extremely interesting vehicle offer and special catalogue.

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How any man may quickly cure himself after years of suffering from sexual weakness, lost vitality, varicocele, etc., and enlarge small weak organs to full size and vigor. Simply send your name and address to Dr. L. W. Knapp, 1142 Hull bldg., Detroit, Mich., and he will gladly send the free receipt with full directions so that any man may easily cure himself at home. This is certainly a most generous offer, and the following extracts taken from his daily mail show how men write him:

"Dear Sir:—Please accept my sincere thanks for yours of recent date. I have given your treatment a thorough test and benefit has been extraordinary. It has completely braced me up. I am just as vigorous as when a boy, and you cannot realize how happy I am."

"Dear Sir:—Your method worked beautifully. Results were exactly what I needed. Strength and vigor have completely returned and enlargement is entirely satisfactory."

"Dear Sir:—Yours was received and I had no trouble in making use of the receipt as directed, and after a few days use can truthfully say it is a boon to weak men. I am greatly improved in size, strength and vigor."

All correspondence is strictly confidential, mailed in plain sealed envelope. The receipt is free for the asking and he wants every man to have it.

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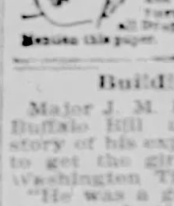

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Building Up His Credit.

Major J. M. Burke, the manager of the Buffalo Bill aggregation, tells a good story of his experience in helping a friend to get the girl of his choice, says the Washington Times.

"He was a good fellow," said he, "but young and without much capital. The girl was a beauty and loved the boy, but the father, the same old irate father, objected, and demanded that the boy show that he was capable of supporting a wife. This was in St. Louis about ten years ago, and the boy came to me with his troubles.

"'Never mind,' said I, 'I'll fix it up all right. By the way, how much will you take for your right leg?'

"He looked at me as though I were crazy, but made no answer.

"'I'll give you $10,000 for it,' said I. 'Will you take it?'

"'No, I won't,' said he. 'What do you take me for?'

"Well, I knew the girl's father, he was a merchant, and I called to see him. We finally drifted around to talking about this young fellow, and the old man flared up a little, stating that he wanted some one that could support a wife to have his daughter.

"'Support a wife,' said I, in surprise; 'why, he certainly can do all that. Only a few days ago he refused $10,000 for a piece of property.'

"'His own property?' asked the father.

"'Certainly,' said I.

"'Who offered him the money?' asked he.

"'I did, and he refused it.' I answered. 'He claimed it was worth more.'

"Well, this made a hit, and no more questions were asked. The boy is doing well now, and has a good family. I haven't spoken to the father since."

TOLEDO BLADE.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 22, 1900.

Largest and Best Weekly Published and Largest Circulation.

TOLEDO BLADE CO..........Publishers.
ROBINSON LOCKE ....Editor.

THE BLADE is a weekly newspaper for intelligent American citizens. It aims to cover, each week, all news topics of real interest to all wide-awake and thinking men. Its editorial page is the strongest and most thoughtful of any in the United States. Its special departments are carefully edited, and the whole paper is intended for the homes of the free American people.

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CIRCULATION LAST WEEK: 172.000

THAT NEW SERIAL IS NOW READY

The new serial story, written expressly for The Blade, is nearly ready, and we expect to begin publication very soon. We have been holding off a little, because we have been getting so many new subscribers, and we desire them all to have it from the very beginning.

THE FINANCIAL BILL.

The senate passed its financial bill, which was reported as a substitute for the measure which has already passed the house, by a vote of 46 to 29. The two measures will now go to a committee of conference, to harmonize their differences, which are matters of detail. The main provisions of the two are alike in the things which are vital to the stability and safety of the currency.

Both affirm the establishment of the gold standard. It is true that this really was done by the coinage act of 1873, but the Bland bill, passed subsequently, put it into the power of a silverite secretary of the treasury to use silver in redemption of government obligations; and this danger to stability is removed by both these new measures, by making the gold dollar the basis of all our coinage and currency, silver, legal tender and bank notes. This will remove peril of fluctuation or variation of value in different kinds of currency and stop drainage and exportation of gold, except that due to healthy commercial causes.

The two measures agree in providing for the absolute redemption of government legal tenders, which are given all the security of gold certificates by the provision that they shall not be reissued when redeemed, except upon redeposit of gold. This will not reduce the amount in circulation, except by the voluntary action of the public, though it will open the way for their retirement, should there be a tendency to prefer bank notes in circulation. For example, nearly all of them might be accumulated in the treasury by drawing out gold to make it the basis of much greater bank note circulation.

Their provisions also agree in making possible an expansion of bank note circulation, without the least impairment of security. The issue of notes to par of bonds deposited will add at once $23,000,000 to the circulating medium, and the reduction of tax and the authorization of small banks will tend to still greater expansion should there be business demand for it.

The Senate bill's most important difference from the House measure is a provision authorizing the refunding of bonds now outstanding—the 1904 fives, 1907 fours, and 1908 threes—in 2 per cent. 30-year gold bonds. This should be accepted by the House. The Senate bill also increases the gold reserve to $150,000,000, and authorizes national banks of $25,000 capital in towns of 4,000 population, instead of 6,000, as provided in the House measure. The chances are that these provisions will all be incorporated in the final measure, which will speedily be enacted into law.

OHIO REPUBLICANS.

The Republican state committee has called the convention of Ohio Republicans to meet in Columbus April 24 and 25. This is an early date, but none too early when circumstances are considered.

This is the year for a presidential campaign. President McKinley will be renominated. This is the President's home state, and it is fitting that it should take action early. Ohio Republicans should sound the keynote. Their platform of principles should be a model for the Republicans in other states. Their delegates-at-large should be chosen early, and they should and will be men recognized as personal and political friends of the President.

The early state convention will mean early conventions in the various congressional districts. This means that congressional and national delegates will soon be selected, and the entire party machinery will be set in motion. The conspicuous part which Ohio will play in this year's campaign makes such a movement timely and necessary.

The state committee did the right thing yesterday in declaring that no delegates in the state convention shall be selected by county committees, but that all must be chosen at delegate conventions. A source of much trouble and no little bitter feeling in recent conventions was the presence of delegates chosen by county committees simply because the fashion which controlled the committee was afraid to trust their fortunes to the voters of the party. A committee is without authority to act for the party in this matter, and the state committee did right in taking such action.

The automobile people declare that the horse must go. Well, he is going—but not in that sense. The New York Commercial shows that in 1894 Great Britain bought from American exporters $307,375 worth of horses. In 1898 our exportations to that country reached the enormous total of $3,072,498, an increase of nearly 1,000 per cent. The total exportation of horses from this country in 1894 was $1,108,995; in 1895, $2,209,298; in 1896, $3,530,703; in 1897, $4,769,265; in 1898, $6,176,569. These figures show a gain as steady as it is remarkable, and they prove beyond question that the breeding of horses for export will continue to be a source of great national wealth.

WASHINGTON AND M'KINLEY.

George Washington was born 168 years ago to-day. He died one hundred years ago last December. Looking back at the man and his career, over that intervening century, the nation reveres his patriotism and his statesmanship. To most of the American people he stands as the greatest American, with none, save Lincoln, worthy of a place beside him.

Yet Washington, in his day, was the object of political hatred and partisan abuse. He was openly accused of aristocratic ideas. He was charged with secretly desiring to make himself a king—the word "imperialism" had not yet come into use as a term of political detraction. His policy as President was steadily assailed during his eight years' incumbency. He was attacked by newspapers, and hounded by his political opponents in Congress. He was accused of the most arbitrary and tyrannical designs, and in the next breath was reproached because he did not embroil us in the warfare then raging in Europe.

Time has brought justice. The men who assailed him have gone into oblivion with their charges and accusations. The nation awards to Washington the highest patriotism, the most prudent and wisest statesmanship. It was the same with Lincoln, and again with Grant. It will be the same with William McKinley. The men who guide the ship of state during epochal periods always have the burden made heavier by the narrow criticisms and ignorant protests of purblind partisans, too shallow to realize when the nation stands at the entrance to a new era of progress and development.

One of these epochs is upon us. The President is meeting it in a spirit of broadest Americanism. He is proceeding slowly and carefully, mindful only of the best interests of the nation, and paying no attention to the criticism and abuse his enemies shower upon him. As was Washington, he is accused of "imperialism," and in the next breath is ridiculed for lack of decision. But he will not be swerved from his duty by carping criticism. Let the yellow curs bark. A century hence their very names will be forgotten, while that of McKinley will be written high upon the roll of American statesmen.

BORN FEBRUARY 22, 1732.

THE PUERTO RICAN TARIFF.

The debate on the tariff bill for Puerto Rico began in Congress Monday. The problem before the law-making branch of the government is not a discussion of academic theories as to the status of that island and of its inhabitants, but it is a plain business question. There must be revenue provided to meet the expenses of administering the government, the cost of the postal service, and to provide public schools for all the children. The estimate for the coming year is $1,950,000.

To simply extend our customs laws to the island would not produce enough revenue. The total revenue from duties on imports under the Dingley law, plus internal taxes, is estimated at not more than a million dollars. To increase internal taxes would be unwise. The people are poor, and the burdens would be too great.

The present bill solves the matter by imposing a duty of 25 per cent. of the Dingley rates on all imports into the island from the United States, and upon all imports into the latter from Puerto Rico. Imports from other countries to the island will pay full Dingley rates The estimate is that this will bring a yearly revenue of $2,500,000, which will meet all requirements, and leave a surplus to be applied to the construction of good roads, and other internal improvements.

There should be no politics in this matter. We owe it to the people of the island to open up markets for their products, that they may prosper, and we owe it to ourselves that the island shall furnish enough revenue for its own support. There should be no room for partisan rancor in discharging a plain business duty. But the opposition in Congress is raising a constitutional question—which is absurd, for Congress has not the power to settle such a point. Pass the bill, and then let some one bring a test case, thus carrying the disputed question to the Supreme Court, which alone has the power to decide it.

ELECTION OF SENATORS.

The election of Senators by the people of the states instead of by the legislatures is obtaining an increasing number of advocates each year. The recent deadlocks in state legislatures over Senatorial elections, the flagrant bribery revealed by the testimony in the Clark case, are strong incitements to the advocacy of this change. Of course, in the case of a rich scoundrel bent on buying his way to the Senate, there would be a difference in method, but not in morality. He would send his agents over a state to "set up" the pins for himself in the selection of delegates to the nominating conventions. He will pay out his boodle to secure delegates favorable to his nomination, instead of bribing venal members of a state legislature.

The Quay contest in Pennsylvania has led to the appointment of a joint committee of the Pennsylvania legislature, to work for a constitutional amendment for the election of Senators by the people. There are two ways provided for submitting any amendment to the national constitution. The one is, that a resolution proposing the amendment shall be passed by two-thirds of each house of Congress, which must then be ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states in order to become binding. The obstacle, in the present case, is that the Senators themselves stand in the way, and it does not seem possible to obtain the votes of the necessary two-thirds of that body in favor of the proposed change.

But the constitution provides another way. If the legislatures of two-thirds of the states make application to Congress, the constitution requires that body to call a national "convention for proposing amendments." Any amendment proposed by this convention shall be valid when ratified by the legislatures of three-fourths of the states, as in the former case.

This is the method which the Pennsylvania legislative committee is pushing. It has sent the resolutions it adopted favoring this plan to the secretary of state in each state where the legislatures are in session—New York, New Jersey, Ohio, Massachusetts, Tennessee, Maryland, Iowa, Kentucky and Mississippi. The matter should be urged upon their legislature by the citizens of each of these states who are in favor of the election of Senators by a direct vote of the people.

The action of Kentucky the past few weeks leads to the belief that two governors are one too many.

ROOSEVELT'S DECLINATION.

Gov. Roosevelt, of New York, is quite right in making it known that he will not accept the nomination for the Vice Presidency. There had been so much speculation on this point, and the desire of many sterling Republicans, all over the country, to have him nominated for second place was so emphatic, that to keep silent was to admit that he was not averse to accepting the honor.

His reasons, too, have the right ring. He is the governor of the greatest state in the Union, and he feels that he must discharge the duties to which her people have called him. It is an open secret that Senator Platt and the "machine" politicians would be glad to eliminate the governor from state politics, because they can not manage him. Roosevelt insists on serving the people of the state instead of Platt. He will be renominated at the end of his present term, and most certainly re-elected; and so long as he is in the executive chair at Albany, the state government will not be run by a machine.

BLACKBURN A DEMAGOGUE.

The New York Sun pertinently uses the "deadly parallel" on J. S. C. Blackburn, senator-elect from Kentucky. It fell to his lot to pronounce the funeral oration over William Goebel. In the course of his remarks he said:

Build here over his grave a mighty towering granite shaft that shall defy the corroding touch of time. Inscribe upon it an epitaph that shall be worthy of the man. He earned this at our hands. In life and death he was consecrated to the people's cause. He lived an honest life, and gave his life for your deliverance. Of him no eulogy but truth may say: "Earth never pillowed upon her bosom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wide her portals to receive a manlier spirit."

But less than five years ago, this same Blackburn made another funeral oration at Covington. On Sunday, April 14, 1895, he stood by the coffin of Col. John L. Sanford. As the result of a political quarrel, Sanford, who was unarmed, was shot down on the street by William Goebel, the subject of the above laudatory eulogy. But of Sanford, Senator Blackburn said:

John Sanford was to me like a brother. I loved him. I hope God may spare me, and I shall make it my life's mission to avenge him by burying his slayer in the depths of merited execration.

Read the two, uttered but five years apart, and then render judgment upon the demagogue Blackburn.

Now that Mr. Sewall has given out an interview in which he says Mr. Bryan can not be elected, the Nebraska man will see that he has a new running mate this year. Mr. Sewall is too truthful to suit him.

Republicans will be perfectly satisfied to have Mr. Bryan renominated; in fact they will be far better satisfied than Democrats. Bryan will be dead easy this year.

IN SOUTH AFRICA.

The relief of Kimberley is an accomplished fact. General Roberts has won a genuine victory at the first stroke after taking the field, and this is welcomed most enthusiastically by the English people, after four months of war, which have been marked by a monotonous succession of miserable failures and defeats.

Kimberley is in Griqualand West, a portion of Cape Colony. It is on a direct line of railway from Cape Town, from which it is distant 530 miles, in a northeasterly direction. It is but a short distance west of the boundary of the Orange Free State. It is north of the Orange river, and east of the Vaal. It has an European resident population of 10,000, and a floating population of about the same number. It owes its importance to the great diamond mines, which are the richest in the world.

The only menace to the British advance now is the Boer force which is threatening rail communication from Cape Town, at De Aar Junction. No doubt it will be the first care of Gen. Roberts to see that this line is kept open, that his supplies may not be cut off. This railway is of vast strategic importance, for it skirts the western boundaries of both the Orange Free State and the Transvaal. Mafeking, where another British garrison is besieged, is some 200 miles north of Kimberley, on the same railway.

It is probable that Gen. Roberts will let the Mafeking garrison take care of itself for some time longer, and project his forces through the center of the Orange Free State. Another railway runs directly through the latter, passes through Bloemfontein, the capital, thence northeast into the Transvaal, reaching Johannesburg and Pretoria. It would seem that this will be the line of the British advance, for the distances are great from the base of supplies, and a campaign independent of a railway line to bring up supplies, would be enormously difficult.

THE MYSTERIOUS MACRUM.

Mr. Macrum has made public a statement of his reasons why he left Pretoria and raced homeward. It shows an utter misconception on his part of his duties and of his instructions. He alleges, first, that he could not remain in Pretoria and sacrifice his own self-respect, "while the government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British consul and not an American consul." Macrum falsifies in the statement quoted. He was asked to do nothing that was incompatible with his self-respect. In case of war, it is common for one belligerent to ask the representative of a neutral nation to care for the personal interests of its subjects who may be left in the territory of the other belligerent. The splendid conduct of the English consul at Santiago, during the Spanish war, will show Mr. Macrum what a self-respecting man can do.

Another grievance is that related in the following extract:

I issued the statement received from the State department that Americans must remain neutral. In the face of this Americans were continually going to the front and taking up arms in the cause of the Boers. I could not help but know that many of these were citizens of the United States. I also knew that many of them, in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Republic.

Mr. Macrum had no need to worry. When he had duly warned American citizens in Pretoria to remain neutral, his duty was done. If any of them joined the Boer army thereafter, it was with the full knowledge that they could not invoke the aid of this government in case they became involved in any trouble. Mr. Macrum need not have worried after the manner of the old hen with a brood of ducks. The last sentence of the above extract is somewhat mysterious. Did Macrum hope that the United States would take up arms in the Boer cause? It would seem so from his plaint that Americans took the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal, "in utter despair" at the attitude of this government.

Of course, letters to Mr. Macrum should not have been censored by the British officials at Cape Town. But why did he not at once make a vigorous and manly protest, as he should have done? Why make that a pretext to leave his post of duty and come to America? Aside from this, his excuse for coming home is that the situation in Pretoria was such that he deemed it necessary to explain it personally to the state department. Had he been a minister, with diplomatic functions, there might have been some color for this; but being simply a consul, with no diplomatic duties whatever, the matters about which he was so anxious were outside his province, and he need not have bothered himself about them.

It really would seem that Macrum believes the United States should go to war against England on behalf of the Boers. He has a perfect right to that opinion; but he has none to allow his opinions to color his course of conduct. He is of too small caliber to represent the United States in any capacity, and his fussiness and worrying prove this. The short way out of the difficulty was to replace him, and this was promptly done. Now if Mr. Macrum will subside and say nothing, the American people will be profoundly thankful.

A GOOD CHOICE.

The new Senator from California is a Republican and a man who will be an honor to the state which sends him to the upper house of Congress. His name is Thomas R. Bard. He is a native of Pennsylvania, 58 years old, and a successful business man, who has fought the Union Pacific railway and the Standard Oil company, and beaten both of them.

Senator Bard is, as might be expected from the above, a man with the courage of his own convictions. He does not hesitate to explain his opinions on any of the issues of the day. Concerning the Philippines, he says: "I believe the newly acquired possessions of the United States should be retained, every foot of them, and placed under the blessings of American civilization." And in his brief speech to the legislature, after his election, he said: "Honesty and industry are common and homely virtues, but, relying upon these, I shall hope to win reward." A most excellent platform for any public man.

Cincinnati will not capture the Democratic national convention because McLean does not want it held there. McLean may influence the committee, but can not the convention, else Mr. Bryan would not be nominated.

RUSSIA'S TRIUMPHS.

Russian diplomatic methods have been compared to the movement of a glacier—almost imperceptibly slow, but absolutely certain. For more than a century it has been known that one of her purposes was to obtain a port either on the Mediterranean or on the Indian Ocean. In point of fact, the design to eventually absorb Turkey in Europe, and make Constantinople a Russian port—and perhaps its capital—has been credited to the Czar's ministers ever since the time of Peter the Great. Turkey would have been wiped off the map of Europe years ago, if the ascendency which Russia would obtain by its conquest would not have disturbed the balance of power in Europe. Whenever the Russian bear moved his paw in that direction, the nations of Western Europe flew to arms to uphold the Sultan's throne, and Russia was balked.

There came a new danger—that Russia would advance across Afghanistan and seek to reach the ocean through India. This fear has kept England active in India for decades. Like the front of an advancing glacier, the time of Russian dominion has advanced over the high plateaus of Afghanistan, coming nearer and nearer the mountain passes that are the gates to the great plains of India.

But now she has reached her objective—a port on the Indian ocean—without the mighty struggle which must needs be fought if she shared India with England. A railroad across Persia is to be built with Russian money, and its southern terminus will be a seaport on the shores of the Indian Ocean. Mr. S. G. W. Benjamin, who was our minister to Persia from 1883 to 1885, says this loan and concession are merely blinds; that when the present Shah was only a prince, he needed a powerful ally to back his pretensions to the throne against those of another aspirant. Russia aided him, and the return for that service is to be the route to the sea—a concession which means that Persia will become a vassal state of the Czar's empire.

We may be sure, that were not England's hands tied by the Boer war, this arrangement would not be perfected without her having a word in the bargain. But Russia waits patiently for an opportunity always, and she has now found it.

BUTLER'S BLUNDER.

Senator Butler, of North Carolina, made a speech in the Senate last week, in which he aired all the worn-out money fallacies of the Populists. He spoke on an amendment he offered to the financial bill, providing for the unlimited issue of greenbacks.

His argument was that Congress has authority to "make money" out of anything it desires, but it happens that the wealthy classes always desire it made of the dearer metal. No matter what the money is made of, he said, the country would prosper provided Congress would so regulate its supply as to meet the demands of business. In conclusion he said his amendment provided that the greenback—that patriotic friend of the people—the kind of money that did not desert the people when trouble came—should be used as money, instead of gold or silver.

Here is a complete inversion of facts. By making gold—which he calls "the dearer metal"—the sole standard, there can never be any depreciation in the current value of the dollar, so long as there is no inflation of the volume of paper promises to pay. Gold will not "desert the people" unless there is less valuable currency also in circulation. Had we been able to redeem greenbacks on demand during the war era, they would never have depreciated. It was not gold that deserted the people, but the treacherous greenback lost its face value. It was a cheat and a fraud, and through it the American people lost a sum much greater than the entire volume of greenbacks.

By basing our currency solely on gold, and maintaining a proper gold reserve, so that there will be no doubt as to the redemption of paper money on demand, there can never come another such a period of depreciated currency, derangement of prices and extortionate interest. Butler and his kind are the enemies of financial stability, national honesty and low interest rates.

DR. LEYDS' MISSION.

A rumor comes from Washington that Dr. Leyds' mission to Berlin is to ask the German emporor to accept a protectorate over the two Boer republics. It is assumed that the Boers know that England's success in the war is but a question of time, and rather than come under British rule they will voluntarily become part of the German empire, under a guarantee of local self-government.

There is an element of possibility in this which makes it plausible. But look at the other side. Should Germany take such a step, she knows it would mean war with England. Her fleet is not strong enough to cope with England's naval power. The invasion of the British isles would be an impossibility. Germany can not be ready to meet England before 1908—and not then, if the latter increases her navy pari passu with Germany. And by that time the Boer republics will be off the map.

By all means let Congress investigate Macrum. The country wants to get at the bottom of his flight from Pretoria, which is still a mystery, despite his blethering explanation.

COMMENT OF THE WEEK.

British Reach Kimberley.

Lord Roberts' movement for the relief of Kimberley that began on Sunday, February 11, was carried to a triumphal issue on Thursday evening by the entry of Gen. French's column into the beleaguered town. The concentration for the advance which appears to have been going on for several days previous by the arrival of Gen. French with some of his cavalry from the vicinity of Colesberg, and Colonial contingents from De Aar and other points, finally took place at Ramdam, twelve miles east of Enslin, from where the column started on Monday. On that day he made a forced march to the Riet river where his passage was contested by the Boers at the Dekiel and Waterval drifts. Having forced his way across he continued his march on Tuesday, and by a rapid movement succeeded in reaching the Modder River, which was crossed after a short artillery engagement at the Klip and Rondeval drifts, and the hilly ridges of the north bank were occupied, the Boers being driven off with the loss of five of their laagers and great quantities of cattle and sheep. From there he continued on to Kimberley, which was reached on Thursday, and Gen. French immediately took steps to clear the country to the south of Kimberley of the enemy. The Boer laager and store depots with ammunition at Alexandersfontein and Oliphantsfontein were captured, and the ground taken up by the British. Lord Roberts occupied Jacobsdal on Wednesday, and apparently the Boer forces that were holding the country between Kimberley and the British positions at the Modder river, have been forced to disperse, but in what direction or in how many bodies is not yet known.

A Long Siege.

Kimberley has been blockaded for one hundred and eighteen days, the investment having been made effective on October 20 last. During the blockade several sorties were made by the garrison, and in the first, made October 24, some loss was inflicted on the Boers and their commandant, Botha, was killed. As time went on the Boer forces were augmented from the 6,000 that originally began the siege, until they amounted at the least to an estimated 20,000. The advance of the British under Gen. Methuen from the Orange river on November 12 necessitated the detachment of a considerable number of the Boers from round Kimberley to the Modder river and other points south to retard the British advance. Partial stands only were made at Belmont and Enslin, but a full front was shown at the Modder river, which, however, the British successfully crossed on November 28. The attempt to turn the left of the Boer position at Magersfontein on December 11, ended disastrously for the British, and the advance was suspended until a sufficient mounted force could be organized to effect a wider turning movement, which has now been effectually accomplished.

The Kentucky Muddle.

The Democratic and Republican attorneys in the injunction case of Gov. Beckham against W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, on February 15, at Georgetown, signed an agreement to postpone until Wednesday, February 21, any further steps in any of the injunction suits now pending in the state courts. This was done in order that the counsel might endeavor to make up an agreed case, consolidating the three pending cases, this agreed case to be submitted to some circuit judge not heretofore identified with the cases, and then carried to the court of appeals. The three cases are Gov. Beckham against W. S. Taylor and John Marshall, in the Franklin circuit court; W. S. Taylor against Gov. Beckham and Gen. Castleman, in the Jefferson circuit court, and John Marshall against Gov. Beckham and L. H. Carter, president pro tem. of the senate. Even if an agreed case is not made up, it is probable that the three cases will be consolidated and pushed through the courts as rapidly as possible. If the attorneys fail to reach an agreement, the case of Gov. Beckham against Taylor will be argued before Judge Cantrill at Frankfort on February 23.

Puerto Rican Tariff.

It is now generally conceded that the new bill reported by the house committee on ways and means to regulate trade relations with Puerto Rico is all that could be desired for the purpose of raising necessary revenue for the use of the insular government. The tariff dues collected in the island and on Puerto Rican products coming into the United States will be turned into the insular treasury. These dues are to be 25 per cent of those collected under the Dingley law on all goods coming from Puerto Rico from the United States and on goods going to Puerto Rico from the United States. Imports into Puerto Rico from other countries must pay the Dingley duties. This arrangement will obviate the necessity of direct taxation for the general government of the island and improvement of harbors and other government property. Taxation for municipal purposes will remain. Great freedom of trade will doubtless result from the reduced tariff. A year's trial will determine whether the duties should be lowered or not.

An Old Proposition.

On February 14, a Liberal member of the British House of Commons gave notice of a resolution that the colonies are without representation in the Imperial parliament. This is the first resolution of the kind since the debates preceding our Revolution; but the status is changed. Now all the British colonies of any importance, settled by Anglo-Saxons—Canada, Australia and New Zealand, for example—have their own legislatures. The English parliament does not pass laws for them and tax them, as it did for the American colonies.

Rush to Cape Nome.

It seems a very short time since the attention of the world began to be attracted to the Klondike region as a new and rich source of gold supply, and today advices from the far northwest are chronicling the decline of Dawson and telling the story of an exodus from that former El Dorado to the latest gold diggings in the Cape Nome region, on the shores of Bering Sea. Business in Dawson seems to be dying out, merchants are closing their establishments and the prospects are that by midsummer Dawson will have lost the bulk of its population. Gold seekers naturally constitute a very mobile population, and movements of this kind are among the things to be expected, though a little while ago few imagined that such a change as indicated in the press dispatches would take place so soon. A striking incident of the exodus, and one which throws a strong light on the character of the population, is the contemplated movement of the largest playhouse in Dawson to the Cape Nome region, a distance of 2,000 miles.

Famine in India.

The attention of England is so riveted on the war in South Africa that little thought has hitherto been given to the progress of the famine in India, yet it is one of the most appalling disasters that has fallen upon that country or any other. In January, 1897, during the last great dearth, the viceroy said the calamity was unparalleled when only 1,250,000 of people were on the relief lists. Speaking at the end of last week, the present viceroy told his hearers that there were then on the relief lists 3,250,000, and since then the numbers have risen to 3,500,000. The worst period has yet to be faced, and the numbers are sure to increase. The Punjab autumn harvest is the worst on record for many years. The coming spring harvest in the unirrigated tracts occupies half the area sown in the last two years. In Bombay there is no previous record of so extensive and total a failure of crops. In the central provinces the chief commissioner reports a failure so severe and widespread as has never been experienced before. The rice crop, the mainstay of the eastern portion of these provinces, is more completely lost than in 1896. Millets in the southern districts have fared but little better, and the cold-weather crops in the west and north are probably worse than in 1897. In the fertile Berars the cotton crop is almost wholly lost. All the other crops have practically failed entirely. No such calamity has ever before befallen this part of India. Similarly throughout Rajputana, Southeast Punjab and the western half of the states of central India the present drought is without a parallel in extent and intensity.

SOME DIFFICULTIES IN CENSUS TAKING

Census taking is not the political picnic that many people imagine. Few appreciate the magnitude of the work; the eleventh census cost more than $11,000,000, and in the twelfth census an office force of more than 2,000 for about two years and a field force of over 50,000 for from two weeks to a month will be employed. Then, too, the Hollerith tabulating machines, by which the population is counted and the returns tabulated, make census-taking a huge industrial process. The census office becomes a factory; the director of the census a captain of industry, who, if he is to be successful, must possess all the directive energy and genius for organization which characterize our most successful manufacturers and railroad presidents.

Among the troublesome problems which have to be solved by the census office are the legal questions which continually arise. The Indian census, for instance, fairly bristles with legal difficulties. In 1890 the census law provided that a "special report" upon the Indians should be made. A volume of 700 odd pages was published, profusely illustrated, and touching every point of the Indian problem. For once in history, "Poor Lo" was accorded justice. The volume was so pretty that the edition was soon exhausted, and now the department of the interior has not even a copy for the census office itself.

But the law providing for the twelfth census makes no special provision for an Indian census; nor does it authorize such a special report as was made ten years ago. It is at this point that the real difficulties of the census office regarding the Indians begin.

The Indian population, then cannot be treated by itself and described in a separate report. It also seems illogical to class the Indians among the ordinary population of the United States. The Indian tribe is in many respects a distinct nationality, although since 1871 congress has been doing its best to destroy all traces of tribal independence, or self-government. Moreover, the reservations upon which they live are not legally parts of the state or territory which surrounds them, and state or territorial laws do not apply to the reservation or to the Indians upon it. Acts of congress do not apply to reservation Indians, unless such application is explicitly authorized in the act.

Under such conditions, it seems impossible for the census office to class Indians as a part of the ordinary inhabitants of the states and territories. On the other hand, it is equally impossible to ignore them and omit them entirely. For the constitution of the United States says that: "Representatives shall be apportioned among the several states according to their respective numbers, counting the whole number of persons in each state, excluding Indians not taxed."

This fastens upon the census office a duty that seems plain enough. But, as a matter of fact, it would give the attorney general of the United States some hours of work to explain exactly what is meant by the apparently simple phrase: "Indians not taxed." The uncertainty in the phrase is in the meaning of the word "taxed." The tribal Indian, like other inhabitants of the United States, is subject to the internal revenue duties and the various stamp taxes now imposed by the United States. If he uses a bank check, he must stamp it; if he manufactures a box of cigars, he must stamp it. Is he "taxed" thereby?

Just what a "tax" is in the meaning of the constitution, has never been definitely decided, although the question has been before the Supreme court many times. The famous income tax cases hinged upon this very point. Ex-Senator Edmunds and Joseph H. Choate, now ambassador to England, assisted by some of the most eminent lawyers in America, successfully argued that an income tax was a direct tax, within the meaning of the constitution. Attorney-General Olney, James C. Carter, and other prominent lawyers, gravely argued that an income tax was not a "tax," but an excise or duty. At the first hearing of the case, the Supreme court was evenly divided upon many of the points at issue. At the second hearing the decision was rendered with four dissenting justices against the five who concurred in the opinion of the court, that an income tax was a direct tax.

Whether or not a stamp duty is a tax, and if it is, whether it is a direct tax; whether "Indians not taxed" means Indians not directly taxed, or whether it may not mean Indians not taxable, are questions that must be decided by the census office before it can form its plan for the Indian enumeration.

The last question has been a subject of debate ever since Indian censuses have been taken. In 1890 there were about 50,000 civilized Indians living among the general population of the United States. Such Indians are citizens of the United States, but many of them are too poor to pay taxes. Are they to be excluded from the population according to which representation in Congress is apportioned? We count every Chinese or other alien of whatever sort or condition. Before the war, we counted every negro slave as equivalent to three-fifths of a white man. It seems manifestly absurd to believe that the framers of the constitution meant to exclude a class of citizens who are also natives, because of their poverty. In other words, the framers of the constitution must have said what they did not mean. What they really meant was to exclude all Indians belonging to a class not subject to taxation.

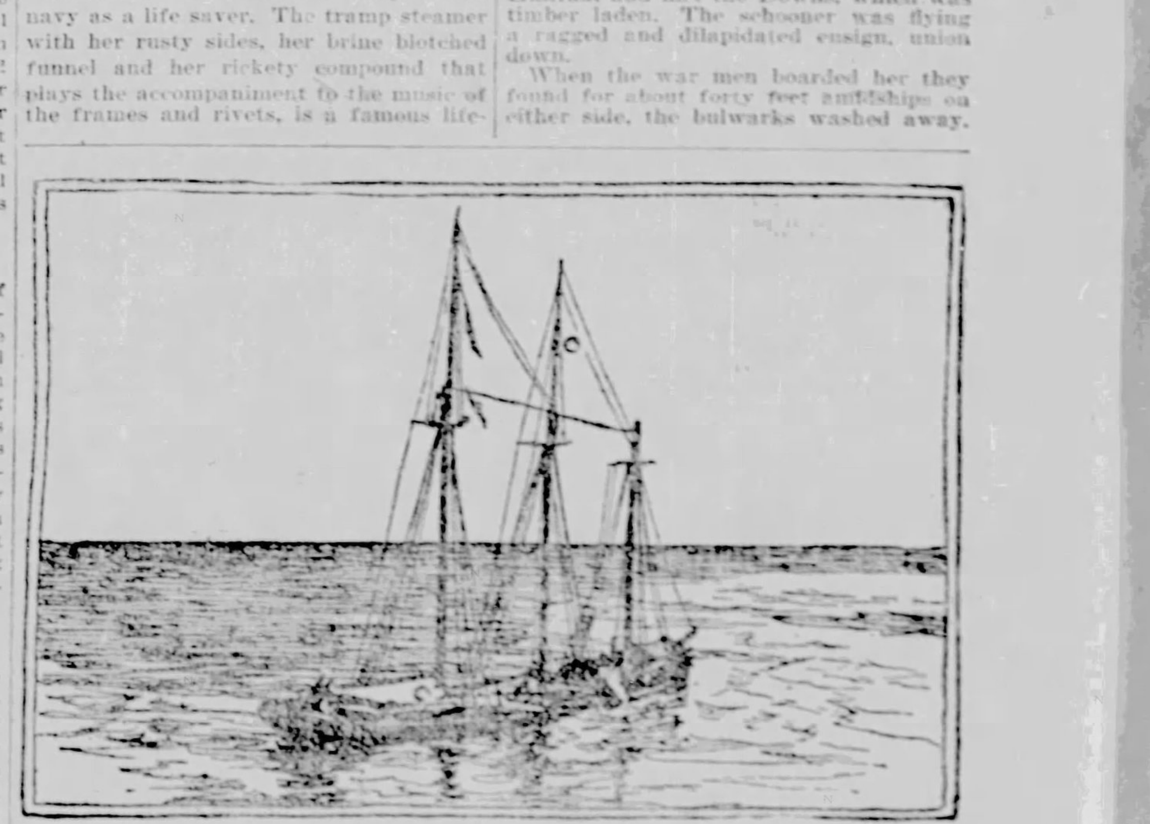
All these points are subjected to the most careful examination in the census office, and when a decision as to the legal obligation of the office has been reached, the statisticians turn their attention to the economic and social aspects of the question in hand. Experts are consulted; the important lines of investigation are mapped out, and inquiries are so framed as to bring out the desired information in a form in which it can be handled with the Hollerith machines. At the same time, these questions must be put in such a way that they will neither be misunderstood, nor likely to evoke antagonism or false replies. No pains are spared to interest the public in the work and to secure general and hearty co-operation. Without that the most careful work at Washington, or by the enumerators, must prove fruitless.

DRIFTING HELPLESS IN MID-OCEAN

Somebody will write the story of the navy as a life saver. The tramp steamer with her rusty sides, her brine blotched funnel and her rickety compound that plays the accompaniment to the music of the frames and rivets, is a famous life-saver. Her house flag has harbored more ship broken men than the liner with her highly polished face ever dreamed of. Vessels are forever being abandoned and the marine underwriters say in an aside hastily deserted at that. An American Plimsoll once tried to get the great nations to unite in the purpose of ridding the North Atlantic of derelicts, but with the exception of the United States and England none has thus far helped.

Recently the British cruiser Crescent towed the abandoned American schooner William E. Downs into Bermuda, and the picture of the helpless windjammer seen on this page is from a photograph taken on the deck of the cruiser. The Crescent was bound to Bermuda from Halifax, and met the Downs, which was timber laden. The schooner was flying a ragged and dilapidated ensign, union down.

When the war men boarded her they found for about forty feet amidships on either side, the bulwarks washed away. The sea had completely gutted her upper works and had reduced her to a condition in which she floated with a free-board of something like eighteen inches. The Crescent took her in tow and because of bad weather had to abandon her when nearing Bermuda. The cruiser put out again the next day and again put her under tow. The crew of the Crescent will get about $20,000 salvage. The mainmast alone is valued at $300.—New York Mail and Express.



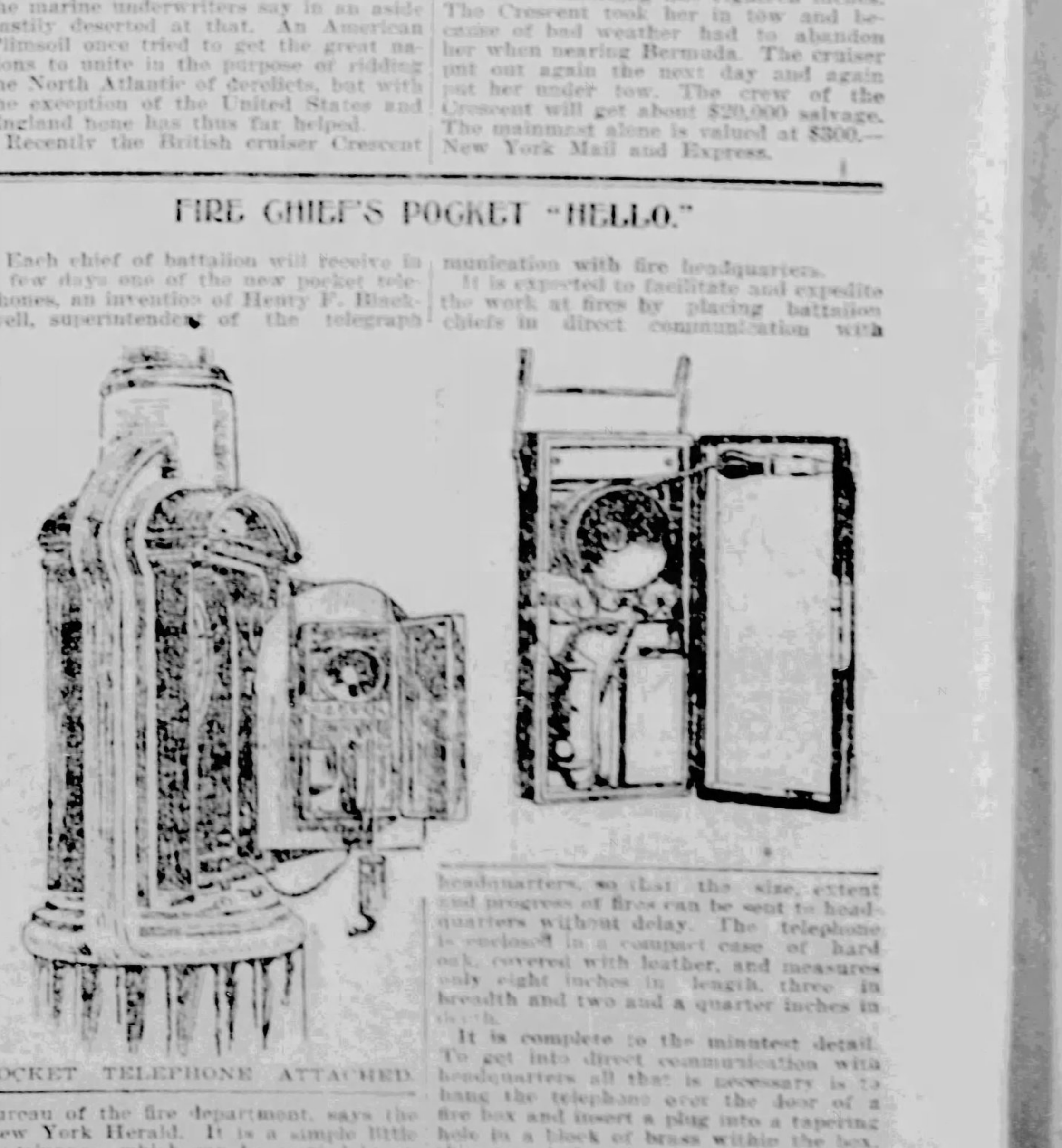
DANGEROUS DERELICT IN MIDOCEAN.
The William E. Downs, a deserted timber ship, left in the Atlantic, near the Bermudas.

FIRE CHIEF'S POCKET "HELLO."

Each chief of battalion will receive in a few days one of the new pocket telephones, an invention of Henry F. Blackwell, superintendent of the telegraph bureau of the fire department, says the New York Herald. It is a simple little contrivance, which can be carried in an inside pocket, and, when affixed to a firebox, becomes a practical telephone, placing the person using it in direct communication with fire headquarters.

It is expected to facilitate and expedite the work at fires by placing battalion chiefs in direct communication with headquarters, so that the size, extent and progress of fires can be sent to headquarters without delay. The telephone is enclosed in a compact case of hard oak, covered with leather, and measures only eight inches in length, three in breadth and two and a quarter inches in depth.

It is complete to the minutest detail. To get into direct communication with headquarters all that is necessary is to hang the telephone over the door of a fire box and insert a plug into a tapering hole in a block of brass within the box, thus completing the circuit. Many tests have been made of the pocket telephone, and it has done all that has been asked of it.



POCKET TELEPHONE ATTACHED.

MADE BEAUTIFUL

Remarkable Complexion Beautifier That Transforms the Skin Into Bewitching Loviiness A Trial Package Free.

Helen H. Ralston, 628 Lexington Ave., Newport, Ky. has a complexion fair as a May day queen. It is absolutely perfect. The delicate rose-tint that comes and goes with each emotion shows through a skin so lovely and bewitching as to arouse one's curiosity as to how she cultivated such a grace beyond the reach of art. The secret is open to all and every lady who sends her name and address to Mme. M. Ribault, 245 Elsa Bldg., Cincinnati, O., will be mailed free of any cost a trial of the beautifier that has made Miss Ralston a famous Kentucky beauty, who says of it:—"I cannot see why any lady should lack a beautiful complexion.

MISS RALSTON, *The Famous Kentucky Beauty.*

Before I used this wonderful remedy my face was in a most wretched condition, little pimples, blackheads, freckles and moth patches continually worrying me to distraction. They seemed to break out anew every day just to torment me to death and while I used at least a hundred different kinds of skin foods, cosmetics, powders and everything I could hear of, one and all were complete failures. I sent for a free trial to MME. M. RIBAULT, and the effect was most encouraging. I kept up the treatment and of course you can see for yourself what it did for me. It is marvelous and every lady should use it at once, or at least send for the free trial." Do not delay but write immediately. The remedy is sent securely sealed by mail, in a perfectly plain package, is harmless, a natural beauty maker and will permanently remove all tan, freckles, moth patches, pimples, blackheads, flesh worms, sunburn, chaps, roughness and any and all skin imperfections no matter what they may be. Send your name and address to-day without fail.

Publishers' Column.

PRESIDENTIAL COOK BOOK.

Probably the best cook book ever published in this country bears the above title. It is the most popular, has had the largest sale, and is the most practical one for general family use. The price—thousands have sold for two and three dollars each—has placed it beyond the reach of the majority of housekeepers. An edition has been issued in cheap form, with paper covers, containing the same information as the original. It is printed with large type, on good paper, and answers every purpose for use of the ordinary housewife. We have secured a few hundred copies, which we offer to Blade subscribers, postpaid by mail for 45 cents, or we will send a copy free to any person remitting us one dollar for the Weekly Blade one year, and asking for a copy of the book as a premium.

NICKEL SILVER TABLE WARE.

It is Better Than Plated Stuff and Saves Much Worry.

We are now enabled to offer to subscribers of The Blade (and to subscribers only, remember,) teaspoons, dessert spoons, tablespoons and forks, made of composition known as nickel silver, which so closely resembles solid silver that an expert might be deceived. It is indestructible, does not tarnish so easily as solid silver from exposure to the air, and it is finished in the same manner as the solid silver goods. The patterns are not thicker than solid silver.

Prices.

They are sent by registered mail, postpaid, at the following prices:

1 dozen teaspoons	$1.25
½ dozen teaspoons	.85
1 dozen tablespoons or forks	2.35
½ dozen tablespoons or forks	1.35
1 dozen dessert spoons or forks	2.00
½ dozen dessert spoons or forks	1.15
½ dozen table knives	2.25
1 dozen table knives	4.25

These are made in only the one pattern. They are sent by express. There can be no variation from these offers. Only subscribers to The Blade can buy at these prices, but they can buy as much as they like.

Address with remittance in current funds,

THE BLADE, Toledo, O.

CUT PAPER PATTERNS, READ THE OFFER:

These patterns will be mailed to any address for only 10 cents each. In ordering, address "Pattern Department, Blade, Toledo, Ohio," enclose 10 cents silver for each pattern wanted (do not send stamps if you can obtain other funds.) State both title and number of pattern.

Full description and directions—as the number of yards and material required, the number and names of the different pieces in the pattern, how to cut and fit each pattern, with a picture of the garment to go by.

1741—Argyle Cape.

Sizes medium and large. In our illustration we give a design that has proved extremely popular and is as fashionable as it is comfortable. It is fitted snugly over the shoulders and in the high storm collar, and flares enough at the bottom

to give a graceful effect. Cloaking cloths, medium in weight, are the most desirable materials, either single or double faced. A double row of buttons and machine stitching are the only trimming used.

1115—Girl's Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 6, 8 and 10 years. A becoming and comfortable design for small girls to wear with separate skirts and the little Eton and bolero jackets now so much used. It is suitable for all kinds of cotton fabrics as well as silk and light weight woolens. The back is plain across the shoulders, where it is faced down with a pointed yoke. The fronts are gathered at

the neck band, and the fullness at the waist may be stitched to a band finished with a draw string. The sleeves are a modified bishop in cut, finished with cuffs and the turn-down collar is finished separately.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

1738—Ridgewood Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 bust measure. The "Ridgewood" waist while appropriate for any one, is particularly adapted

DURATION OF MODERN WARS

The unexpected protraction of the Boer war need not alarm Englishmen, since much longer wars have been fought by them within this century. Napoleon declared war against England in May, 1803, the previous war between the two countries having only terminated by the treaty of Amiens in October, 1801. The war of 1803 lasted till April, 1814, when Paris surrendered to the allies, and Napoleon was sent as a prisoner to Elba, where he arrived on the 4th of May. He escaped from Elba in March, 1815, and recommenced the war, which finally terminated with Napoleon's defeat at the battle of Waterloo on the 18th of June, 1815, having lasted nearly twelve years. Napoleon was then sent as prisoner to St. Helena, where he died in 1821. The European power that has been most at war during the century has been Turkey—38 years of it as against 62 of peace. The second on the list is Spain, with 32 years of warfare, not counting her last fatal campaign. Then comes France with 27 years, Russia with 24, and Italy with 23. Great Britain has had no less than 21. Germany, not counting Prussia, follows with 14, Sweden with 10, and Denmark with 9. Our own country during the century has escaped with three foreign wars, one civil strife, the Philippine insurrection, and a baker's dozen of Indian campaigns, the longest of which was the Seminole war.—Collier's Weekly.

for stout figures, as there is nothing to add to the size of the figure at the waist, as the rosettes in front break the severity of the outline; while the draped re-

vers and loosely fitted chemisette waist. The model is made of castor-brown Henrietta cloth and is trimmed with brown velvet ribbon of two widths. The wider one is used for the rosettes and the outer row of trimming, and the narrow one for the inner row. The chemisette and collar is of tucked white taffeta silk. If preferred the chemisette may match the trimming.

1289—Men's Outing Shirt.

Sizes for 14, 15 and 16 Inches, Neck Measure.

1290—Boys' Outing Shirt.

Sizes for 12, 14 and 16 years. With the increasing popularity of athletic sports in America, the outing shirt has become a necessity. Every man or boy who rides a wheel or plays ball, who rows or sails in the summer, or skates in the winter, knows the value of an outing shirt. Schoolboys like it, too, and so does the busy farmer. The pattern given comes in sizes for both men and boys, 14, 15 and 16

inch neck measures for men, and 12, 14 and 16 years for boys. The skirt is designed with three half inch wide plaits, either side of the lap. The back is cut with a pointed yoke. The sleeve is reasonably full, and finished with a straight cuff. The collar is detachable, and a pattern is given for it also. This particular model is equally appropriate for flannel or cambric shirts, and will continue the prevailing style through the spring and summer seasons.

A special illustration and full directions about the pattern will be found on the envelope in which it is enclosed.

DO NOT FAIL to give the NUMBER of pattern, and MEASUREMENTS. It will save trouble and delay.

1713—Constance Shirt Waist.

Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Some of the newest of the shirt waists show a novelty in the combination of a variety of materials. For instance, in the "Constance," the body of the waist and the sleeves are of leaf green peau de soie, striped with black satin. The sharply pointed yoke and

cuffs are of white grosgrain, with black figures in outline; and the stock collar which extends down over the yoke in a point, is of leaf green velvet. The front of the waist is a decided blouse, and a black satin belt is worn. The entire waist is made over a fitted lining.

1740—Waverly Waist.

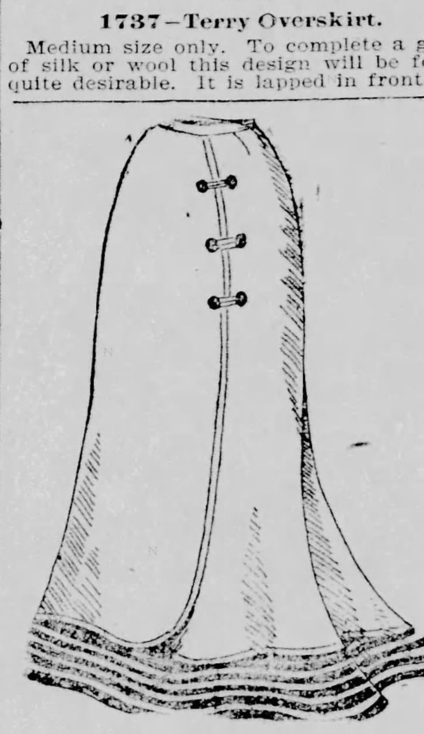
Sizes for 34, 36, 38 and 40 inches bust measure. Waists with jacket effects are more popular than ever, as they serve a double purpose, and are more dressy than the ordinary wrap. Under these waists, when used for outdoor wear, tight-fitting chamois or zepher jackets are worn, which add nothing to the size. This design is suitable for any sort of cloth

trimmed in any preferred way. The vest and collar are usually of some contrasting

fabric.

1737—Terry Overskirt.

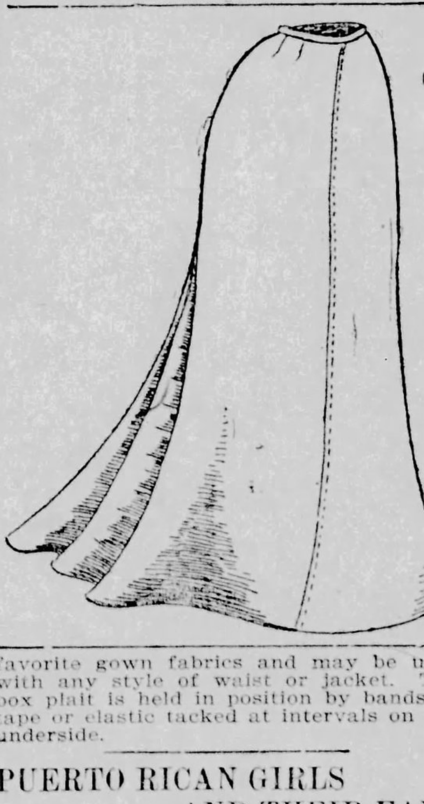
Medium size only. To complete a gown of silk or wool this design will be found quite desirable. It is lapped in front and



opens on the side, the opening being finished with straps and buttons, and the edge is simply finished with stitching or a piping of the material. It fits smoothly in the back, and flares with desirable fullness at the bottom. Any plain skirt pattern will answer for the underskirt.

1749—Cortlandt Skirt.

Sizes medium and large. A graceful and stylish design having five gores and the fullness in the back is laid in a box plait. This design is suitable for any of the



favorite gown fabrics and may be used with any style of waist or jacket. The box plait is held in position by bands of tape or elastic tacked at intervals on the underside.

PUERTO RICAN GIRLS AND THEIR FANS

Puerto Rican woman of the wealthier classes are not allowed to receive masculine visitors except attended by a duenna, social etiquette in their country being that of old Spain. Nevertheless, they are able to convey their sentiments to those

of the opposite sex by means of their fans, being adepts in this kind of flirtation.

The vocabulary of the fan is catalogued as follows:

Open and shut—"You are cruel."
Open wide means "Wait for me." This applies to coming out of church.
Closing—"I wish to speak to you."
Shut—"You have changed."
Drawing across eyes—"I am sorry."
Drawing across cheek—"I love you."
Twirled in right hand—"I love another."
Twirled in left hand—"I wish to get rid of you."
Resting on right check—"Yes."
Resting on left cheek—"No."
Drawing across forehead—"We are watched."
Handle to lips—"Kiss me."
Dropping—"We will be friends."
Carrying in right hand—"Follow me."
Carrying in left hand—"I wish to be acquainted."

THE BULLET.

Whiz, whiz! goes the little blue bullet.
"Get out of the way when I hum.
"You can laugh at round shot and shell,
and dodge as they clumsily come.
"The big round shot is a bully—loudly he
blusters and roars;
"And the shrapnel shell gives warning to
all as high in the air he soars.
"As I fly on my death-dealing errand, the
men that I hit never hear;
"It's the ones that I miss that flinch at
my hiss, and listen again in fear.
"I go to my work unseen. I neither bluster
nor blow;
"I but whistle and sing, as I wing my
way, and straight to my billet go.
"I cut through muscle and bone, I cut
through heart and brain,
"I can make the men at the big guns
quake as I cut and come again.
"I laugh at the glittering sword, the lance
and the bayonet's steel.
"I volley them back, heaping dead in the
track, as the wounded stagger and
reel.
"A fig for the round shot and shell, as
they finish in smoke and dirt.
"When I hit my mark, I leave wounded
and stark. Whiz, whiz! See the life-blood
spurt!
"'In days of old, when knights were
bold,' and, armed cap-a-pie,
"They faced the spear; they faced the
sword, but never fronted me."
Whiz, whiz! goes the little blue bullet.
Ping, ping, and pit, pat, pat.
When the rifles shoot, skedaddle and
scoot, or don't show the top of your
hat.
"Now look them over, O. Red-Cross men.
Count them up, I say;
"Was it shot or shell, weapons of steel,
or the bullet that won the day?"
—George Crouch, in New York Sun.

Some Queer Superstitions.

Siamese people have so superstitious a dislike for odd numbers that they strive always to have an even number of rooms, doors, windows, closets, etc., in their houses.

Among many of the colored people of the South the superstition prevails that it is "good luck" to meet a frog; they believe the one thus favored is about to receive money from some unexpected place.

It was a belief among the Egyptians that the third finger of the left hand was connected with the heart by means of a slender nerve. From that belief came the custom of wearing the wedding ring on that finger.

It is commonly believed among the peasantry in the Ural Mountains that for a wolf to see a man before the man sees the wolf, is an omen that he will be "struck dumb" and so remain as long as the wolf lives.

A superstition prevalent among housemaids in France is that to kill a "money-spinner" is unlucky; thus they studiously spare the webs whenever they can well do so.

In Tyrol the rose is believed to be a sleep-producer, and rose leaves are thrown into the fire for "good luck."

In France and Italy it is believed that the maiden who buries a drop of her blood under a rose bush will be rewarded with rose-tinted cheeks.

The rose was an emblem of immortality among the Syrians, and the Chinese planted it over graves.

In Holland and Belgium it is believed that ill-luck is sure to follow all through life anyone that, accidentally or otherwise, kills a stork.

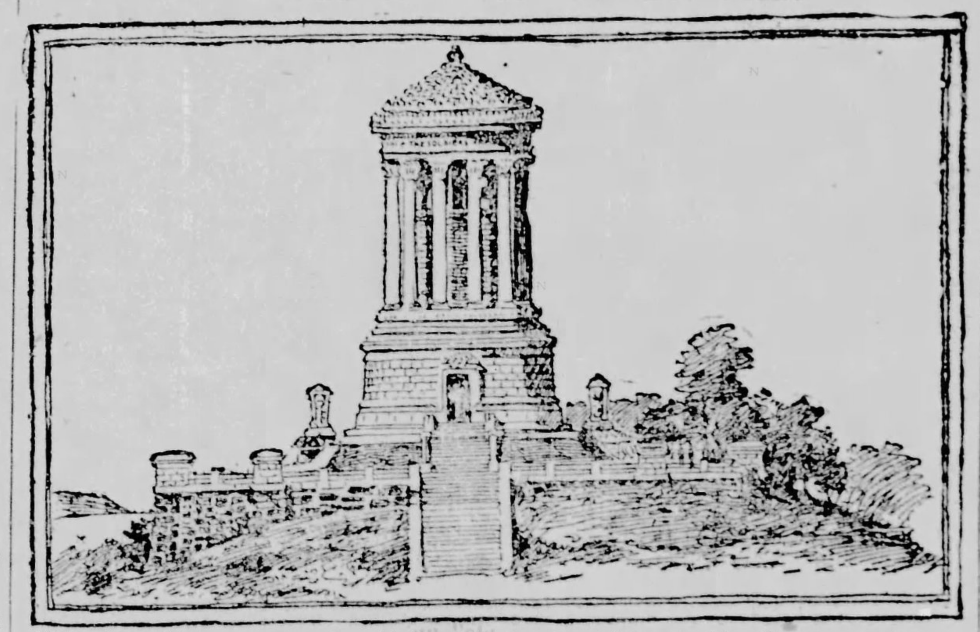
There was a superstition among the Romans that it was unfortunate for a person starting on a journey to meet a frog in his road; and so strong was this belief that the traveler would return and wait until the next day to begin his journey.

In many parts of Europe it is at the present day considered an omen of ill-luck for a hare to cross the road in front of a traveler.

Scotch and English milkmaids believe their cows will "go dry" if they forget to wash their hands when through milking.

"Flatterers are our enemies."
"Oh, I don't know; flattery makes us feel good while it lasts."—Detroit Free Press.

"TEMPLE OF FAME" IN NEW YORK.



This beautiful monument which will stand on the highest rocky eminence of Riverside Park is in memory of the soldiers and sailors who fell in the civil war. The form is that of a temple of frame eighty feet high, and the material is pure white marble. Temporary injunctions against its erection were obtained by property owners of the neighborhood, but the Park Board has approved the site and expects to have these injunctions vacated.—New York Mail and Express.

NEW SENATOR TELLS THE STORY OF HIS LIFE

The California legislature in joint session on February 7, ratified the election of Thomas R. Bard as United States senator to succeed Stephen M. White.

Mr. Bard is 58 years of age, and was born in Chambersburg, Pa. His only education was acquired at the Chambersburg Academy.

He began reading law at the age of 17, with George Chambers, ex-judge of the supreme court of Pennsylvania. Before completing his law studies he was forced to earn a livelihood for his widowed mother, and entered a corps of railroad engineers.

Speaking of his life in those days, Mr. Bard said: "At 19 I went to Hagerstown, Md., as bookkeeper. I remained in Hagerstown during the war, taking active part in a political organization to prevent Maryland from seceding from the Union. I was one of the two subscribers in that county to the New York Tribune and Atlantic Monthly.

"I was obliged to run away from Hagerstown several times on the approach of the Confederates. On several occasions I acted as a Union scout, using a handcar for observation. My mother's home in Chambersburg was destroyed by the Confederates in 1861.

"In addition to my regular business I acted as assistant superintendent of the Cumberland Valley Railroad, and in this capacity became acquainted with Col. Thomas Scott while he was acting secretary of war. After the destruction of my mother's home Col. Scott sent for me and asked me if I would go to California and look after his large interests. I accepted, and arrived in San Francisco January 5, 1865. Early in the year I went to Ventura county, and have since lived there. I was assistant superintendent of the first oil company that ever operated in this state. I was a Presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1880, and again in 1892. I was a delegate to the Blaine convention in 1884. I ran once for the office of state senator in my district, and was defeated by Pat Murphy."

Thomas R. Bard was married in 1876 to Miss Mary Gerbering, daughter of E. O. Gerberding, of San Francisco. They have seven children, three boys and four girls.

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News of the Week.

MACRUM MAKES A STAEMENT

Charges That His Letters Were Opened by the British Censor.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The following statement was given out last night by Charles E. Macrum, former United States consul at Pretoria:

"The situation in Pretoria was such that, first, as an official, I could not remain there while my government at home was apparently in the dark as to the exact conditions in South Africa.

"Secondly, as a man and citizen of the United States, I could not remain in Pretoria, sacrificing my own self respect and that of the people of Pretoria while the government at home continued to leave me in the position of a British consul and not an American consul. I want to say right here that there was not one single request made of me through the department of state looking to the care of British interests in Pretoria which I did not fulfill and report upon according to my orders. On the other hand, American interests in South Africa were in that condition which demanded that the department of state should be cognizant of them.

"I issued the statement received from the state department that Americans

Must Remain Neutral.

In the face of this, Americans were continually going to the front and taking up arms in the cause of the Boers. I could not help but know that many of these were citizens of the United States. I also knew that many of them in utter despair at the apparent attitude of our own government, were taking the oath of allegiance to the Transvaal Republic. When affairs had reached that state that my vice-consul, Mr. Van Ameringen closed up his business, took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front as a burgher, I thought the time had come when I should make a report of these conditions.

"It was over four weeks from the time the war opened before I received a single mail dispatch from my goverament or a personal letter. The mail for the Transvaal had all been

Stopped at Cape Town

By order of the high commissioner. When this mail was finally forwarded to me, after Col. Stowe, the consul general at Capetown, had secured its release, I had the humiliation as the representative of the American government, of sitting in my office in Pretoria, and looking upon envelopes bearing the official seal of the American government opened and officially sealed with a sticker, notifying me that the contents had been read by the censor at Durbin. I looked up international law, but failed to find anywhere that one military power can use its own discretion as to forwarding the official dispatches of a neutral government to its representative in a besieged country.

"The mail service from Delagoa Bay to Europe was continually interrupted by the action of British men-of-war at that port. The service was over two weeks longer than by the west coast, and there were continued rumors that that port would be closed, and communication with the outside world entirely cut off. The cable service for the Transvaal was absolutely cut off. I was privately informed by the Belgian and German consuls at Pretoria that their official cables in code to their governments had been

Refused by the Censor.

I filed one cable in the interest of an American in Pretoria which was refused absolutely by the censor in Durban. This cable I sent to the fiance of a Mr. Nelson, an American business man in Pretoria. She was on her way to South Africa from Buffalo, N. Y., when the war broke out. According to a letter which Mr. Nelson received just before the war commenced, she was buying her trousseau in Europe. The cable requested her to come by the east coast. When I informed Mr. Nelson that the cable had not been sent, his brother took the oath of allegiance to the republic, and went to the front. But these are simply minor details. The misrepresentations which had been going on before the war and after it opened were of such a serious nature and would require such detailed explanation, that on the 6th of November I filed a cable to the department in code, stating that I wished leave of absence in order to visit the States. I set forth in this cable that my vice consul had enlisted in the Boer army, that a Mr. Atterbury, an American whom I had known very favorably for more than a year, could take charge of the office until my return. In reply to this dispatch, which was forwarded without any delay, I received from the department a reply advising me that my presence in Pretoria was important to public interests. On the 8th I telegraphed again, acknowledging the receipt of the cable, and advising the department that the situation was not critical; that Mr. Atterbury was competent; that my presence in America was important. No reply was received, and I wired again on the 11th, stating that no reply had been received, and again urged a favorable reply. No reply was received to this. On the 14th of November I again wired the department, stating that if I could not leave without permission; that I would

Forfeit My Post

If the reasons which I would make to the department did not prove satisfactory. This cable was delayed by the censor until the 2d of December, when I had advices that it had just been forwarded. On the 18th of November I again filed a cable stating that three of my cables had been unanswered and stating that a substitute would answer as consul during my absence, and requested a reply. To this I received a reply immediately, which was a reiteration of the reply to my first cable. Upon receipt of this reply, which was on the 20th of November, I immediately wrote to the department accepting the refusal to grant my leave and stating in the letter that I would abide by the decision of the department and attempt to convey an intelligent idea for the department's guidance of the conditions therein mailed dispatches. On the 4th of December I received a reply from the department to my cablegram of the 14th, which I had been informed two days previously had just been forwarded. It read as follows:

"'You may come home. Put Atterbury temporarily in charge. Department will send man from here.'

"This was signed 'Hay.' Thereupon I cabled the department as follows:

"'Sail 18th, by Naples.'

"This cablegram was sent on the 8th, and in the meantime I prepared to go. A few days later I received a telegram from Mr. Hollis, consul at Delagoa Bay, saying he had been instructed to come to Pretoria to take charge of my office during my absence and until a man should arrive from Washington. Mr. Hollis arrived on the 14th of December, and was thoroughly posted in the routine of the office, and I introduced him to the head of all government departments and to my consular colleagues. I left Pretoria the night of December 16. I went

Straight to Paris,

and notified the department of my presence there while waiting for the American line boat to sail for New York. I arrived in Washington on Monday, the 5th of February, and reported to Assistant Secretary Hill, of the state department, who officially informed me that Secretary Hay's son had been appointed in my place, and that he was on his way to Pretoria.

"I appreciated the seriousness of the conditions in South Africa to the extent that on my way to Washington, believing that I was still the consul in Pretoria, I refused to make any statement that would in any way involve the department or embarrass it. My one object was to lay the information before the department as to the true state of affairs in South Africa. If the department thought these facts were of a value sufficient to warrant the expense of the trip I had taken, I expected to be remunerated and return to Pretoria, leaving the department to act as it saw fit upon the facts which I laid before it.

"Instead of this I find that Secretary Hay, whether acting upon the reports in the newspapers or upon advices from the British government, or some other motive, I do not know, saw fit not to receive my report in person, and has been a silent or conniving partner to discrediting reports of my official acts. I come home to find an attempt has been made to tear down my personal reputation. I wish to state right here that when I accepted my post as consul I knew nothing of any secret alliance between America and Great Britain, and that I had seen nothing in the regulations which made the consul of the American republic subject to the whims and caprice of an English military censor at Durban. I came to America with a motive of which I am not ashamed. There is not a single official act of mine which departed from the strictest neutrality. My confidential dispatches to the department contained thy for the republic, but which time will prove to be unbiased as to actual facts.

"My acts as a public official are all recorded at the department. My acts now as a private man can in no way involve the public service, and I simply make this statement in my own defense as against those which have come from the department secretly and officially.

"(Signed)

"CHARLES E. MACRUM."

Washington dispatch, Chicago Times-Herald.

Semi-officially, the department gave out a statement denying in set terms that the tampering with his correspondence by the British censor at Durban, which, in his statement, Macrum gives as the real reason for his leaving his post, was ever reported to the department. The first the department ever heard about Macrum's mail being opened by the British censor was when the statement was read in the newspapers to-day over Macrum's signature.

While he was acting as consul at Pretoria, Macrum made no report of any such occurrence, as would have been his duty had such a thing occurred. He made no mention of it when he paid his visit to the department last week and conferred with Assistant Secretary Hill. He did not mention it this week when he had talks with Assistant Secretary Cridler and with the chief of the consular bureau. He reserved his statement for the press, in what he evidently fondly hoped would prove a bombshell under the desk of Secretary Hay.

Macrum's charge that his mail was tampered with and his dispatches delayed by the British censor, and his attempt by innuendo to make it appear that in some way the department was a party to it, has fallen very flat in Washington. As a rule, senators and representatives ridicule the story and the men who tell it. To sensible men it appears so obviously an afterthought, a device with which to "get even" with the secretary of state for relieving him of the office which he had deserted at a critical moment, that little attention is paid to the affair further than to have a laugh at Macrum's expense.

State department officials have looked up the record of their correspondence with Macrum, both by mail and by cable, and they find no evidence of any unusual delay.

The generally accepted theory as to Macrum's anxiety to return to America is not the one which he gives in his statement. It had nothing to do with British censors tampering with his mail. From first to last Macrum has been a Boer sympathizer. This was known to the state department early last autumn.

But as evidence of the department's wish to treat the consul in good faith and to give him every opportunity to make a good record for himself is the fact that it was frequently said by officials of the department that they believed Macrum was a sensible and capable American, and that he would not permit his sympathies for the Boers to interfere with the discharge of his official duties.

TO INVESTIGATE CHARGES.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 19.—Following its action in arranging for an unofficial inquiry into the charges of Ex-Consul Macrum that the British censor at Durban had opened and read his official mail, the state department has decided to secure information on the subject in the quickest and most direct way, and to that end telegraphed Adelbert S. Hay, United States consul at Pretoria, to investigate Macrum's allegations. Mr.

Continued on Seventh Page.

ALASKA WORKER

Gained 44 lbs. by Leaving off Coffee and Taking Postum Food Coffee.

Some people in Alaska have work to do. A widow woman, Mrs. Adda Crossley, of Juneau, says she has been doing the cooking for eight men through the winter, and during the summer for fifteen more. She went to Alaska an invalid, and had been in poor health four or five years before going. It seems that her sickness was caused and kept up by the use of coffee. When she finally discovered the real cause, she abandoned coffee, and finding Postum Cereal Coffee in the stores, took up its use.

She says: "I commenced using it once a day for two months, then twice a day. I only weighed 80 pounds when I started, and could hardly get up and down the stairway. After leaving off coffee and beginning the use of Postum, I took up the work for eight men. I improved steadily, and in December last weighed 124 pounds, which is more than I have weighed for 20 years. My face is round and ruddy. Friends say if it was not for my gray hair I would pass for 30 very easily. There is no doubt that the words on the famous trademark, 'It makes red blood,' are true."

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3	8	9	3	1	7	15			

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THE HOUSEHOLD

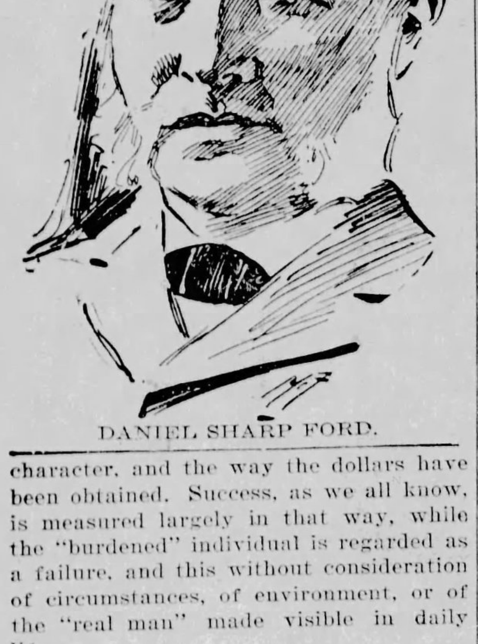
EDITED BY EMILY S. BOUTON

RESPECTING THE BURDEN.

EMILY S. BOUTON.

There is an old Arabic proverb which is often used by those who are endeavoring to smooth away some of the painful inequalities of life, which in English is expressed by "Respect the burden!" In Oriental cities the streets are narrow, often extremely crowded, and there being no sidewalks, the carrier of heavy loads must sometimes necessarily jostle those he meets. It is the custom of these people to call out every few paces the words mentioned above, so that they may be given a clear road by passers less burdened.

The expression embodies a sentiment which may very aptly be applied to modern life. Instead of "respecting the burden" and helping the carriers whenever it is possible, the world is too ready to add to the weight; to jostle the man or the woman already staggering under the load; to be disturbed and angry when its presence is intruded upon the consciousness. There is too much worship of the many-dollared people exclusive of their

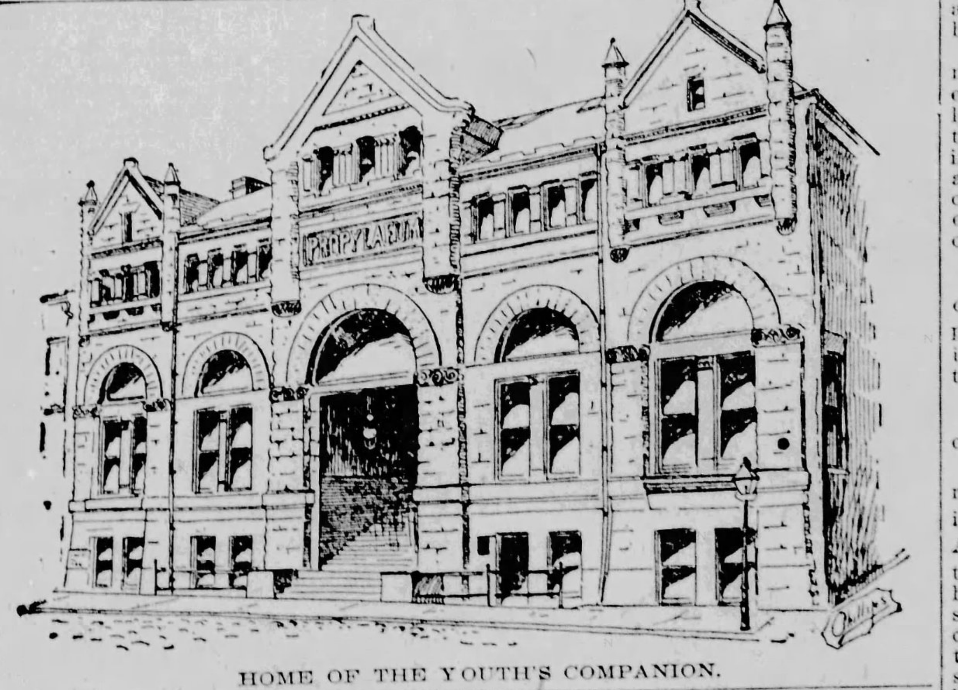


DANIEL SHARP FORD.

character, and the way the dollars have been obtained. Success, as we all know, is measured largely in that way, while the "burdened" individual is regarded as a failure, and this without consideration of circumstances, of environment, or of the "real man" made visible in daily life.

Yet with all this outward worship of what, at its very best, is a fleeting thing, there is that in the human heart which recognizes the beauty and glory of a manhood or womanhood generously giving itself to those things that are for the good of humanity. This appreciation may not appear until the life has been measured and ended; the burden may not seem to have been respected during its carrying, but when looked back upon and the devotion to duty, the abnegation of self required are seen, the recognition is given, and the inspiration is felt towards the higher ideal.

I have thought much of this while reading the good words which have been spoken of Daniel Sharp Ford, the publisher of the Youth's Companion, a paper for young people which may always safely be introduced into any household. He was successful as a business man, it is true, and yet so quiet, so lacking in those qualities which lead to self-exploiting, that few of the many thousands of readers of the paper which was his child in the fullest sense of the word, ever thought of his personality. Yet his influence was there, an abiding strength, and there it will remain even though the beatings of the warm heart and throbbings of the busy brain are stilled forever. How he was regarded by those who knew him best is expressed in the words of the Psalmist spoken by his open grave: "Mark the perfect man, and behold the upright; for the end of that man is peace."



HOME OF THE YOUTH'S COMPANION.

A most interesting sketch of Mr. Ford and his work, brief but comprehensive, appeared in the Youth's Companion of February 1. Perhaps the following paragraph will best sum up his character. After telling of the way in which he "looked after" those who needed a temporary help over the rough and hard places of life, the writer says:

"And the rich mental gifts of the man, the intuitive perception, the clear intelligence, the rare sense of proportion, the just judgment, the practical wisdom, were no less spontaneously at the service of his fellow man. Patient to listen, wise to counsel, tender and tactful to reprove—no man or woman or child ever asked for the help of his interest or the support of his strong moral manhood and was denied. And all this broad humanitarian work was wrought so simply, so naturally, so unostentatiously, that to those closest to him in kindred and in sympathy, he rarely spoke of what he was doing. He simply strove to do the work of the Master in the spirit of the Master, because of the love of the Master which was the pervading passion of his life."

Mr. Ford's life proved one thing most conclusively. It is that a man may be successful in money making and yet be honest. He began life poor; he died a rich man, and yet there are none to question the purity of his life and actions. He was a living example, we are told, of the keystone-truth of Sheldon's little book "In His Steps," that with gaining comes the duty of sharing. He believed that in such brotherhood lies the solution of the problem of labor and capital. He "respected the burden" of the bearer in its real sense, and "nothing was dearer to him than the welfare of those who earn their living by daily toil."

So runs the beautiful story of a life whose current set quietly, but strongly, towards the highest ideals, even while in the midst of men, engaged in a business which demanded his constant thought, and involved the wellbeing of many people—a business which made him responsible for an ever growing influence in the character-building of the nation. That through it all he maintained a poise of high purpose, proves again that an honest life can be lived while in the midst of the struggle and rush and turmoil of the world. It has been proven before; it is being rarely lived before us to-day. To deny its possibility is simply to assert the mental and moral weakness which demands only satisfaction for the pleasures of the senses.

To "respect the burden" is really a higher law of action which such men as Henry George, John Ruskin, James Martineau, Daniel Ford, and many other men and women, have striven to carry into effect, each according to the light which was shining upon his pathway. It is a practical law of brotherly love, for it means "helping." We can not too often contemplate such lives, too often read their story. Their inspiration must sweep away the silly pride of money and accidental position, which may be the possession of but a day; must show that it is "character, not creeds," not ownership, not position, that makes the man, but the faithful performance of duty in whatever place the morning, the noonday, and the evening of his days may find him working and waiting.

NOBLESSE OBLIGE.

Shall I not work?
I, who stand here, in front of human life,
And feel the push of all the heavy past
Straining against my hand? Immortal life,
Eternal, indestructable, the same
In flower and beast and savage—now in me—
Urges, and urges to expression new!
Work? Shall I take from those blind laboring years
Their painful fruit, and not contribute now
My share of gifts so easy to our time?

Shall I receive so much, support the weight
Of age-long obligation and not turn
In sheerest pride and strive to set my mark
A little past the record made before?
Shall it be said: "He took from all the world,
Of its accumulated countless wealth,
As much as he could hold and never gave!
Spiritless beggar! pauper! parasite!"
Life is not long enough to let me work
As I desire; but all the years will hold
Shall I pour forth. Perhaps it may be mine
To do some deed was never done before,
And clear my obligation to the world.
—Charlotte Perkins Stetson.

The Cozy•Corner

Mrs. E. B. S., Indiana, writes: The Cozy Corner editor says she would like the opinion of her Household friends on the subject of hospitality; may I be counted in as one of them, and air some of my thoughts thereon? I am a farmer's wife, and I believe we, as a class, frequently made the mistake of trying to excel each other by overloading our tables; the farm produces such a variety of good things that we are tempted to make a display of them when "company" comes.

I have in mind a visit I once made to a friend; I had looked forward to it with bright anticipations, the day finally arrived, and husband and I went forthwith. The man of the house met us at the door, and ushered us into the dark, stiff, unhomelike parlor, but where was my friend? After sitting there a long time we were at last invited to dinner by our hostess, whose face was flushed with the heat of the kitchen and the weary hours spent in preparing that dinner. And such a dinner! Almost every dish that culinary skill could devise was there! What mistaken kindness! Or was it fashion? Forever preserve me from following such a one!

Another visit I recall, to a friend whose way of entertaining was quite different. She met me at the door with a bright face of welcome; invited me to her cozy sitting-room, where were warbling birds, flowers and sunshine, and after shoving Tabby out of the best rocker, gave me the seat, and such a dear old time as we had talking over girlhood days, discussing books, church societies, and other things in which we had a common interest.

Thus engaged, time flew fast, and my friend, glacing at the clock, remarked that it was nearly dinner time, and giving me a late magazine to amuse myself with, excused herself for just one-half hour, when she invited me out to a sensible repast consisting of one dish of vegetables, one of meat, nice coffee, good bread and butter, with canned and preserved fruit. I will leave you to imagine which of these visits was the most enjoyable.

Crisp, Ohio, writes on various subjects, as follows: To the woman who wanted to know how to paint and furnish her five-room house paint the walls in sitting hoom, dining room and kitchen a rose pink, and give the woodwork a mohogany stain. Put up blue blinds, with lace curtains over; use carpet with green and drab in it, and you will think you are walking over moss with pale pink sunlight shining upon it. For the bedrooms, use gilt and blue paper, and walnut stains for the woodwork.

With regard to the Ohio Centennial and the M. G. R. reunion at that time, I would suggest that Miss Prudence name a day and place of meeting, and then lead the procession to see the sights. As she is a resident of the city, we could have no better chaperone.

Will some one send a pattern for rosetidy in crochet?

Indiana Widow writes: I am a widow. Not a divorced one, but one who it has pleased Providence to place in this lonely position. I, too, have been a reader of The Blade for a long time, and have watched the letters in the Cozy Corner, studying them carefully, and now if you will please give me room I have something to say to Sweetie.

I think Laura Golden writes a good letter, and must sanction some parts of it, while in others I think she is very harsh. I wish to say, were she in Sweetie's place no doubt her mind would change. "For experience is the best teacher." Married life, indeed, requires more of the woman than of the man, but if she has done her part and done it well, what then?

What would the Household sisters think of a woman who, for 28 years, has kept silent and borne her troubles, always trying to make the best of them, and as yet, her home is no better nor her life brighter than in the beginning. She certainly has had a serious trial of the affair, and now that her children are all grown and her best efforts have failed to make her home happy, I think I could try the last remedy with a clear conscience were I in her place. Those who would condemn her, can know nothing of such a life, and if they do not, I think they ought not to be so free to advise and judge.

Lil, Michigan, responds to numerous sisters thusly: It is quite evident that Old Subscriber and Washington Mist have never belonged to a "Joke Club," or they would have seen the point in the first part of my letter of January 4. Dear friends, I would as soon wear a dead baby on my hat, as a bird or a part of a bird, but I have little patience with people who go to extremes and ride their hobbies in public places.

Laura Golden, I liked your last letter very much, and agree with most of it, but why should it be that women must make the sacrifices? I had one of the best husbands, and loved him dearly, knowing that my love was returned, but I, like other women, had to give up because it was easier for me to do so than him, and I rebelled secretly, because of having to do so simply because I was a woman. I am trying to teach my boys that it is their duty to sometimes yield gracefully, and I hope some day that they will make good husbands.

An Arkansas correspondent sends these two bits of informatiton to whom they may concern:

"Betrothal is repugnant to the nature of the unblushing races."

"In this locality teachers of public schools are required to buy candy for their pupils."

There is not the slightest connection between these two sentences, which were sent to this office about a month apart, and they have no bearing, as far as the editor can see, on anything that has ever appeared in this column, but as they were evidently sent in good faith, they are published with the hope that when next the correspondent favors the Corner, he will express himself more in line with the other writers who are represented here.

Housewife, Me., sends these useful hints: It has been a hard season to procure enough cooking apples, so we have been using pumpkin sauce instead and find that it is very nice by putting in a little vinegar and some kind of flavoring. We have also used it for mock-apple pies. We have made ice-cream by mixing sweet cream and sugar with snow, and adding vanilla for flavoring. It is quickly and easily made, and is very nice.

I put new unbleached sheets and pillow cases on my beds, and then cover them with blankets or sheets and cases; the new cloth keeps out the dampness, and prevents the pillows and beds from becoming soiled but is repellant.

We find that carrots, cabbage and turnips are nice in soups, and that a generous portion of beef suet mixed with the lard in which we fry doughnuts, makes them more wholesome. It is a great saving to buy groceries in large quantities, as they can be purchased so much more cheaply, and many mothers save much expense by buying remnants for their children's clothing.

Maud Moore, Wash., would like to exchange directions for making salt-work picture frames, for instructions concerning the manufacture of paper flowers that are dipped in wax.

Speaking of homes, a writer in a recent magazine says:

The residence of the family, whether rented or owned, should be as private as it can be made. One of the evils of American life is its publicity. The poorer the home, the more inclination the family has to spend all the time that can be abstracted from work and sleep in some outside place, always more or less deleterious; to drift unthinkingly with the shallow current about them, instead of having resources within themselves and pleasure in their homes.

Until a family owns its own little separate home it should at least live in a house by itself if it possibly can, and at worst, in one of the houses sheltering but two families and having separate entrances.

A house is not a home. A place used merely to sleep, eat, and dress in, and as quickly and as often as possible and as long as possible, to escape from, is not a home. A home is a conservatory where every slip of physical, mental, and moral growth is lovingly as well as skilfully nurtured.

Many families undoubtedly have such a theory with regard to a home's real reason for being, however far short of the theory the practice may fall; but in a great many more homes, by no means confined to those in which the income is smallest, the sole ambition is to have more income and less work. In these latter families the desire for little or nothing to do would obtain equally srongly if they were living alone on isolated islands.

The desire for money, however, is largely due to their liking for display. If deprived of the opportunity to pay out money before an audience, or to show what they buy to acquaintances or the public at large, the craving for money would die out in many minds.

BLADE FANCY WORK CLUB.

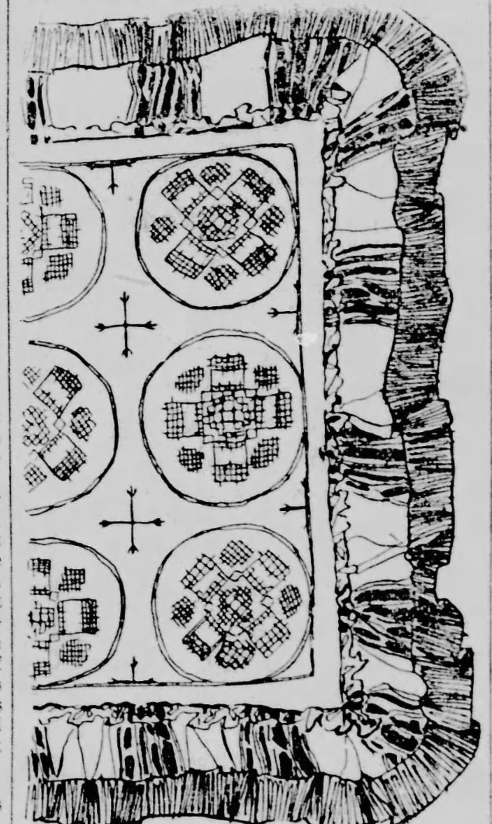
"A new member has been added to my tribe of nephews and nieces," writes a friend. "And as I have the honor of being its god-mother, it has been suggested to me that if I were to furnish forth its bed and basket it would be no more than a graceful acknowledgment of the favor. Now can you tell me what is required for these important adjuncts to his babyship's furniture?

Can I? Will not I? Certainly, with pleasure. And here goes. For his bed you must buy one dozen sheets made of union cloth, which is part cotton and part linen, and must be made up with a wide hem at both ends. Six pillow-cases will be needed, and these are of fine French Nainsook, cut 15 by 18 inches, and trimmed with lace or embroidery. For the carriage you must provide a pillow of down, covered with pink or blue china silk, and a robe to match will be quite in keeping.

You must buy a hamper in place of the old-time basket. This will have a tray on top for the toilet articles and will be large enough below to contain the entire wardrobe if desired. Line the hamper with blue or pink silesia, and cover this with plain or dotted Swiss, with bows of ribbon and edges of lace "ad libitum." The lining must contain pockets for safety-pins, comb, brushes and sponges. A silver or porcelain box for soap and another for powder will be expected, and the lining should be perfumed delicately with sachet powder.

Another sofa-pillow? Aye, verily; and the handsomest one the editor ever saw, and this is how it was made. The material was cream-white canvas, on which was outlined nine circles, as shown in the illustration. Between these circles, the canvas was tinted with water-colors a delicate gray-green, and in the center of each of these tinted divisions was a decoration in long cross-stitch in black Roman floss.

Within the circles was a design in



pink, black, and green, done in old-fashioned cross-stitch, the pink and green alternating on little squares with a few black stitches just to "set it off." The circles were outlined with green Coronation braid, and the pillow was finished with a ruffle of wide green satin ribbon, under a narrower ruffle of Roman striped ribbon of pink and green.

The illustration does not show the pattern worked in the circles very plainly, but any simple design may be used, and the tinting gives a decidedly novel appearance to the work. The reverse side of the pillow was made up plain in dull pink silesia.

THE COOK.

Here is something the Cook read in a funny paper the other day:

Mrs. De Fashion (to her new Chinese cook)—"John, why do the Chinese bind the feet of their women?"

John—"So they not trottee 'round kitchen and botheree cook."

There is a great deal in that besides the joke. While the Blade Cook believes in keeping an eye on the doings in her own culinary department, she has learned by experience that after a servant has once been told what is expected of her, it is a wise plan to keep out of the way, and let her "work out her own salvation" in her own way.

Think for a moment, how would you like to be called upon to change your methods of doing housework, from the making of beds to the serving of a company dinner; add to this the further drawbacks of entirely new surroundings and a family of people with whose ways and wants you were quite unfamiliar, and fancy how well your best efforts to please would result. Then have patience with the next new "help" you hire, and if she accomplishes a reasonable amount of work in the day do not be too critical as to her methods. Give her a chance to do it her way first; if that does not bring satisfactory results, take pains to teach her your ways, and don't expect her to learn in a day, or even a week, a system that you have been all your life perfecting. "Familiarity breeds contempt," and the Cook is convinced that constant fault-finding never yet produced willing or competent service.

Another thing that the Chinese story suggested was a new way to cook rice, which is considered the most nutritious of grains, and is surely the most tasteless unless highly flavored in some way.

Milanese Rice.

Put two tablespoonfuls of butter in a stewpan, and when hot cook in it, without browning, a slice of onion chopped. Add half a cup of rice thoroughly washed, and about a quart of hot water.

Cook until the rice is tender and the water is absorbed; then add two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese and a little salt. Stir gently with a fork, turn into a serving dish, and sprinkle with a little more of the grated cheese.

Rice for Dessert.

Pick over and wash, half a cupful of rice, pour over it a pint of boiling water, add half a teaspoonful of salt, and let it boil very fast until the water is absorbed; add a cup of milk and steam over hot water until the rice is tender, adding more milk if necessary. Serve with

Yellow Sauce.

Beat the yolk of an egg until light, and the white until foamy; add half a cupful of sugar to the yolk, then beat in the white lightly; add half a teaspoonful of vanilla and a cupful of scalded milk; mix thoroughly and serve.

Maple Syrup Sauce.

Another nice sauce for rice is made by boiling together for five or six minutes one cupful of maple syrup and the juice of one lemon. Take from the fire and add two teaspoonfuls of butter.

Baked Eggs.

The Cook heard of a new way to bake eggs the other day. A man told her about it, and he said they were "aus gesseiten," from which it may be correctly inferred that he was of German extraction.

Butter a gem pan, and break the egg into it. Pour over it a tablespoonful of milk, and fill the pan with rolled cracker crumbs, seasoned with butter, pepper and salt. The time required for baking it will vary of course to the heat of the oven, and can only be determined by individual experiments, but the result was a most delicious morsel.

TRUE LOVE SHALL TRUST, AND SELFISH LOVE MUST DIE,
FOR TRUST IS PEACE, AND SELF IS FULL OF PAIN.

M G R

DO ALL THE GOOD YOU CAN
IN ALL THE WAYS YOU CAN
TO ALL THE PEOPLE YOU CAN

OBJECT—IMPROVEMENT. MENTAL, MORAL AND SOCIAL.

Poem Study for February. Suggested by Brunette.

TRUE WORTH.

True worth is in being, not seeming;
In doing each day that goes by
Some little good; not in dreaming
Of great things to do by and by.
—Alice Cary.

Kathleen, Tenn., came in for a little chat this morning. She said: I have been silent for quite awhile, but can I say I was "providentially hindered?" I have been none the less eager to read the letters, and the Poem Studies have been interesting to me. I, too, could see much to edify, although I failed to respond, and I always felt elevated after studying each one.

I think Dora Darnsworth's idea a beautiful one. I am sure that trouble has sometimes developed true man or womanhood that otherwise would never have existed. It reminded me of reading somewhere in connection with the unhappy poet's life these words: "Byron's sweetest strains were drawn from chords of woe."

Coralyn, you spoke of the heroine in The Wide, Wide World. If she had been portrayed as an ideal character, she would not have seemed so true to life; to err is human, you know. I am sure you will agree that William Wallace is an ideal and perfect hero, in Scottish Chiefs. Will you not?

Fay, Oregon, introduces herself as follows: I will send you a few lines from the Pacific coast. I live in Tillamook county, Oregon, at Nestucca Bay, where we can see the breakers of the great Pacific ocean. We have a delightful climate here, and an almost even temperature all the year around. I would like to have some of the M. G. R. girls of my own age (14 years) who live east of the Rocky Mountains write to me, and if Miss Prudence does not put this letter in the waste basket, I will tell you more about Oregon in my next.

Claire, Pa., writes: I have been a silent reader of the column, and have long ago taken the motto as my own, and when the paper comes, this department is the first I seek. I am always hoping to see the signature of some of the older members after the letters, but they seldom write. Where are they?

I am another of the unfortunate (?) ones whom Providence, or Fate, has set apart to "teach the young idea how to shoot." I think the Poem-Study is a good thing, and as our schools will soon close, and we shall have more time for it, I would make a motion, provided the Chaperone agrees, that we add to the poem-study a study of the construction of the poem; that is, analyze it. It will keep the dust brushed from our brains during vacation. Is there a second? And then for the ayes and nays.

Your nom is too weighty, friend Claire, so the Chaperone took the liberty of changing it.

Oregon Buttercup writes: I have sad news to write to you to-day. My dear mother is dead. She was taken sick on Christmas night, and on the Sunday after New Years she was laid in the little graveyard at Prairie, where I have also a brother and sister sleeping. It is so lonesome, especially at night, when papa and we children, with baby Jewel, gather around the fire, and mamma's chair is vacant.

Miss Prudence knows there is not one of her young people who will not join her in sincere sympathy for this poor "little Buttercup."

Ohio Country Girl writes: I am going to make a proposition that we raise a fund for the poor starving children of India, and considering our motto, I am sure it will be generously responded to. It surely would be an inducement to think that each of us could help in saving one of Christ's little ones, of whom He said:

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

One dollar will feed one child, and in some cases whole families, for a month; think how much our large circle might do if each one would respond. The money can be sent to the Union Gospel News, Cleveland, O., or to The Christian Herald, Bible House, New York city, and could be credited to each one individually, and as a Merry-Go-Round. The reports sent by each one could be printed in the column, so that the whole circle would know how much was raised. I am sending this appeal with an earnest prayer that it will be freely responded to, and will head the list with two dollars, if it is started.

Your proposition that Miss Prudence receive and forward these contributions was not practical, as it would entail a great amount of labor that she is quite unable to undertake. But if the M. G. R.'s feel interested in this cause, they can send their donations to the houses named, and, if they like, can report, as suggested.

Black Star, West Virginia, breaks a long silence with these remarks: It has been some time since I made a "drop in" with the M. G. R.'s, but as I am a poor writer, I thought my space in this column might be more acceptable than my letters. However, I never miss reading or working for The Blade. My last club contained the names of 26 yearly subscribers for the paper, how many of you did as well?

I hope you will forgive me for not writing (as I agreed to do) about the picnic we had during the Teachers' Institute that was held in our county last fall, and also about the Wood county centennial that was celebrated at Parkersburg. I wonder why those who asked me to write it up cannot enter the M. G. R., procure a badge, and write it up themselves? Any one gifted with the pen—as those teachers are—could have written a good letter about the centennial. I know the M. G. R.'s would have liked to read about the "Indian Sham battle," the fireworks, the street parades, but I did not feel able to do justice to either subject.

In connection with the poem-study for last month, Anglo-American writes:

It is related of one whose fancy reverted to childhood days, that it seemed as if he werr reading a book, and that book, a narrative of his own life. He could see the mistakes of bygone days, and the opportunities for doing good which he had missed, and he determined to live the remainder of his life retrieving the errors of the past.

Another result of his look back over the "Dead sea of the past" was that it made him more kindly to those around him, especially to his wife. He saw her again as she used to stand waiting for him at her father's door before they were married, and remembering his delight then at having her near him, asked himself why he should not love her now as he did when she was a "miss," and not as much to him as she should be now that she had become the sharer of his joys and sorrows.

That night as he entered his home, he put his arms around her waist, and kissed her, for the first time in many months, and she, far from chiding him for past neglect, met him more than halfway. Gradually the sweet look came back to her face, her wrinkles faded away, her sad heart grew light again, and love was re-enthroned in the home in place of crabbedness and neglect.

Friends, merely providing the necessities of life for those who are dependent upon us, whether they be mother, sister, or wife, does not fulfill our obligations to them, or our responsibility to their Creator for them. Money, and plenty to eat and to wear, will not buy happiness. Only one thing can do that—Love! Love Love!

St. Joe Schoolboy, Indiana, writes:

I just thought that I would come in out of the cold for a little chat with Miss Prudence and any others who may be present. I am much interested in the poem-studies, although I have never taken the opportunity to comment upon them. I, for one, shall try to spend a day or two at the Ohio Centennial if my life is spared, and a way is provided for me to go.

Little Johnnie, Missouri, writes:

Good afternoon, as the weather is fine, I thought to make you a call. I must first inform you that since my last visit, I have emigrated to Missouri, and am now keeping bachelor's hall in a cabin in the Ozarks.

Do my own cooking? Certainly, and if any of you should call I could treat you to a nice dinner of hoe-cake and molasses; and maybe something better, if peaches were ripe! Imagine how I look, with sleeves rolled up, hard at work over a tub and wash-board; Please keep quiet, girls, you make me bashful by laughing.

This is a grand fruit country; apples and peaches, and almost all kinds of fruit doing splendidly here. We have lots of forest-land and timber, and at night can be heard the "who-who-who" of the forest residents. Well, its supper time, so this space must be left vacant, since the cook and the correspondent are one and the same.

Floral Blossom, Kansas, ask admission in these words: The M. G. R.'s write such interesting letters that I thought that I would like to be counted one of them if I may, regardless of the fact that I am only 13 years old, and come from the "Land of Sunflowers." I heard some one mention The Pathfinder several weeks ago. I am glad you liked it, for I intend to read it soon. I am now reading East Lynne, I presume you are well acquainted with it.

Snowball, Michigan, writes: Will you admit a "snowball" to your circle, or am I too cold? I have been waiting outside, but hearing your merry voices, walked in without stopping to rap. Did you not hear the sleigh-bells jingling, or were you too busy talking to notice them?

Please may I sit by Prairie Maiden, as I also am interested in education? In our state, the law compels children between the ages of 8 and 16, to attend school at least eight half-days in a week. If not, they are reported to the truant officer.

My home is surrounded by many lakes, which, at this time of the year, afford fine skating places for the young people of the town. How many of the M. G. R.'s delight in skating? I do, but have not been out yet this winter. I too, Elva, have read the books you mention, and think they are fine.

OUR WONDER COLUMN.

BANNER PUZZLER

For February. W. P. E., Ashton, Kan.

Washington's Birthday Puzzles.

1.—WHO WAS HE?

He was an Indian chief to whom Washington was sent to kindle a council fire, and have a "Big Talk." Washington was instructed to ask him for an escort through the woods to Lake Erie, and he replied to the request in these words: "I have heard the words of my young white brother, and they are true. I have heard the request of my brother the Governor of Virginia, and it is reasonable. At the third setting of the sun from this time my braves will be coming in from hunting, and I will send some of them with my young white brother, and will myself bear him company. For he must know that we have ceased to look upon the French as our friends. They have trespassed upon our soil; they have spoken words of insult and mockery to our oldest sachems. For this cause have my people resolved to return them the speech-belt they gave us at the Big Talk we had last year at Montreal. It is that I may defy the big French captain to his teeth, and fling his speech-belt in his face, that I now go with my young brother the Long Knife."

2.—FLORAL ADDITION.

Add ¼ of a lily, ¼ of a rose, 1-7 of a cowslip, 1-5 of a tulip, ⅛ of a daffodil, ¼ of a fern, 1-5 of a daisy, 1-7 of a begonia, 1-5 of an aster, 1-5 of a lilac, 1-6 of a crocus, 1-6 of a violet, 1-5 of a pansy, and produce the name given by Washington to the fair lady who charmed his susceptible heart, when he was only seventeen years old.

3.—DOUBLE ACROSTIC.

O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X O
O X X O

1.—Stern, hideous, frightful.
2.—A name given to Charles Lamb.
3.—Above, across.
4.—An uproar.
5.—A barbarian.
6.—A girl's name.

Finals and primals give the names of two people much talked about on this date.

4.—PRINTER'S PI.

"I ddi ti thiw ym teltil tahehet."—Reegeg Hastwoning.

5.—QUERY.

Who can give the genealogy of the Washington family?

6.—QUOTATION.

When and by whom were these words spoken: "In case of actual invasion by a formidable force, I certainly should not intrench myself under the cover of age and retirement, if my services should be required by my country to assist in repelling it."

Answers to Puzzles of February 8.

1.—Daniel Morgan.
2.—$30.00.
3.—Solomon says: "Spare the rod and spoil the child."
4.—Words forming square: Iron, Rome, Omar, Nero.
5.—The Seven Wise Men, was the collective designation of a number of Greek sages, who lived about 620-548 B. C. and who devoted themselves to the cultivation of practical wisdom. Their moral and social experience was embodied in brief aphorisms, sometimes expressed in poetry and at others in prose. Their names as usually given are: Solon, Thales, Pittacus, Bias, Chilon, Cleobulus, and Periander.
6.—Just after the signing of the Declaration of Independence, Benjamin Franklin said: "We must all hang together, or we shall all hang separately."

Chat.

Correct solutions were received from Nasbie, Walter L. H., Gill Bates, Mrs. Geo. E. L., Marley Cranford, A. Faul, H. Joffee, W. P. E., T. D. G., Pauline and M. W. E.

The puzzles used this week were furnished by Belle Burney, a new "scholar."

Walter L. H.—Solutions must be sent with all new work. Try again.

W. P. E. says concerning N. Holt's cubical box problem, that the answer is not 111.5 inches, but 86.6 inches. Settle it yourselves, lads. The Schoolmistress is not to blame for your differences.

Both W. P. E. and Blue Eyes, criticise the manner in which H. P. S. stated his field problem, claiming that it admitted of two constructions, and consequently of two correct answers.

New members welcomed to-day were Walter L. H., Gill Bates, Mrs. Geo. E. L. and M. W. E., all of whom are hereby invited to come again, as frequently as they choose.

Gill Bates, your solution was excellent and will be retained for reference, but was too long to appear in Chat.

Pauline, you are always more than welcome, whether you come "fullhanded" or not.

THE YOUNGFOLKS

BEHIND TIME.

Hold on, father Time, you are going too fast!
Pray, what is your terrible strait?
You must be afraid that your mistress or maid
Will scold you for being too late!

Hold on, you old spendthrift! and answer me this:
Does mother Time loiter about
To pick up your stitches, the best of your riches,
As fast as you ravel them out?

Why couldn't you stop for an hour or two,
And give us a chance to take breath?
And not go at this pace, as if life were a race,
And you must be in at the death!

Those dear little minutes are tired, I know,
So long and so steady they've run;
And the seconds—tick, tick, goes their swift double quick—
Are wishing the drill was most done.

No matter how early or late I may toil,
No matter how high I may climb,
The days will go on ere my duties are done,
For I can't get ahead of old Time!

Then I'll not waste the moments by counting the hours,
But I'll work and I'll play with a will;
For how do I know but to chaos we'd go,
If old father Time should stand still?
—Josephine Pollard.

"PULL HIS EARS AND YOU'LL SEE."

One day I heard the softest little tap-a-tap at the door, low as though made by a kitten's paw, and when I opened it a beautiful little boy, with brown eyes, red lips, and rich, olive complexion, stood there, perspiring, and holding his old battered hat in his sun-burnt hands.

"Would you lend me a wheel-barrow to take some walnuts home? I will bring it back this evening," said he, respectfully, and he appeared like a dear little gentleman.

"Be sure, my little man, I want to accommodate you," said I, laying my hand on his moist brow, and turning his sweet face up fairly to view, "but how do I know that you are an honest little stranger? Your eyes and face look honest, but sometimes a boy's acts belie his truthful face. Yes, I'll lend the wheelbarrow, and take your word for it that you'll fetch it back this evening. But you look so tired and sweaty that I believe you'd like one of my nice cookies, wouldn't you?"

"Yes, ma'am, thank you," said he; and then I put the side-boards on the wheelbarrow, and run it out at the gate for him, and helped him lift a sack of nuts into it. In the evening, as we sat at tea, I heard the wheel-barrow coming up the dusty road with a creaking "wheek, whawk," and I felt rejoiced to know that my pretty little stranger was a boy who could be trusted.

"I HELPED HIM LIFT A SACK OF NUTS INTO IT."

"I did bring it home, now, didn't I?" said he, puffing along.

"I thank you," said I. "It does me good to meet with a boy who regards his word as something sacred, because I believe an honest boy will make an honest man," and I shook hands with the little fellow, and told him to sit down and rest.

He took off his hat and sat down, saying:

"I can't stay long, because I have to get the cow for mother, and we keep her in Mr. Irving's pasture."

I learned who the child was—that he was the new blacksmith's son, and that he had a little brother and sister at home, and that "sissy Zoa" was the darlingest baby in the world. I talked to him about keeping his word always—of building up a character for truthfulness, and for a few moments I talked little boy talk as hard as I could. His big eyes watched me closely—he understood and appropriated every word I said. I gave him a cookie to eat then, and one after he'd gone home, and one apiece for the little brother and sister, and told him to mind what his mother had said about getting the cow, and that I believed he was rested, and had better go now; but whenever he wanted any favor hereafter I would not be afraid to trust him.

Oh, he walked off so royally; just as rich and honorable, and he took strides like a young Goliath! And I? I felt good to meet a specimen of manly integrity in such a little lump of a boy. I felt a deep interest in the child, and resolved to watch him, and do him all the good I could.

Only a few weeks before, a strange lad had called to borrow a rake. I didn't like to lend it without the men knowing about it, but I so like to try a boy's honesty, that I ventured to loan him the best and newest one. I said: "You look like an honest boy. Your eyes seem so frank and true, that I'll let you take it if you promise to return it as soon as you are done with it."

"'Deed I will, miss," said he. "Me an' daddy is workin' on the sheers for old Gabriel Crane, a takin' in his hay. I'll stick to my word, 'deed an' double."

I am sorry to say it, but that was the last I ever saw of the rake or the Gabriel Crane boy, who promised so faithfully, and then tied the useless knot of 'deed and double in the end of it.

That chilled my love for little boys somewhat, because I want to like them, and help them to lay the foundation of a noble, and generous, and truthful manhood.

One day late in the autumn I was in the postoffice waiting for my news, when I felt a little hand wriggle into mine, and snug down in it, as though it was determined to be friendly. I looked around, and there was my little hero of the borrowed wheelbarrow. He looked up and laughed, and twisted his head about bashfully, as though he didn't want me to forget him.

I said, "Why, there's my little honest boy? How do you do, bubby?"

"I'm well, thank you," and here he pulled my head down and whispered, "I mind what you told me, and I'm trying every day to be good, and to mind pa and ma, so as to be the kind of a man you told me to be."

"That's right, my boy, do everything you know to be manly, and noble, and good. I guess you and I will be friends always," and I shook his little brown puff of a hand cordially.

After he had gone out, the village doctor came up to where I stood, and he was smiling wisely. I said, "That's a darling little fellow, doctor."

"Heh!" said he, sniffing up his nose sneeringly, "you just pull his ears, and you'll see what kind of a darling he is! Why, he hasn't a friend among the fellows in town. If one of them slips up behind him and pinches his car on the sly, he'll swear like a trooper; very much of a darling, indeed!" And the doctor twirled his cane whizzingly, as though he did wish the child was in reach of it.

I am not afraid of the doctor, and so I just gave him a piece of my mind. I said, "Now I hold to the belief that we ourselves make our children and our neighbors' children mean, and profane, and liars, and vulgar, by taunting, and annoying, and plaguing them. We don't help them to lay a good foundation; we torment them, and make them ugly, and vicious, and wicked, and bold, and we have the sin to answer for.

"What little child is there who will submit to having his ears pulled, and twitched, and twisted, and not resent it? It is enough to provoke any child. How much better to speak a word of kindly encouragement—to throw out a prop, in the form of a pat, or a penny, or a smile—to show a child that we cherish good will towards him, and believe him, and trust him, and treat him as though he were not a dog! It would be low and mean to even twitch a dog's ears, and taunt him, and make him snarl. It wouldn't cost any more to say 'poor fellow,' or lay one's fingers on his head kindly, than it would to rouse him to anger.

"If the cause of many of the warped lives all around us could be traced away, away back, very likely it would begin with the ten-months-old baby, sitting on the mother's knee, wheedled into making a fist, and holding up the sweet little pink mite in a menacing way towards the father, or some other member of the family, while the unwise mother interpreted it aloud, by saying, 'see your master, sir?'

"Don't let us say of a boy, 'He's bound for the gallows'; or, 'He's a hard case,' when we have never said a gracious word, or done a kind deed, to show that poor, uncared-for boy that we trusted, or pitied, or cared for him, or wished him well. More than one poor lone outcast, whose ears every one is ready to pull, creeps into his bed at night like a beast seeking its lair, and tosses on his tear-wet pillow, while his sorrowing heart moans out its hard anguish, and its bitterness, in words which if translated truthfully would be those of the Psalmist—saddest words we ever heard—'no man cares for my soul.'"

ACTS GENTLY ON THE KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS
CLEANSES THE SYSTEM EFFECTUALLY,
DISPELS COLDS HEADACHES & FEVERS
OVERCOMES HABITUAL CONSTIPATION PERMANENTLY.
TO GET ITS BENEFICIAL EFFECTS
BUY THE GENUINE—MAN'F'D BY
CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
LOUISVILLE, KY. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. NEW YORK, N.Y.
FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS. PRICE 50c PER BOTTLE.

IN THE PHILIPPINES.

FROM SOUTHERN LUZON.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The following cablegram has been received at the Navy department from Admiral Watson at Cavite:

"General Kobbe gives great and well earned credit to Rodgers and naval part of the combined expedition to Southern Luzon, Catandants, Samar and Leyte for its unqualified success. Rodgers commends Moore, commanding the Helena; Gilpin, commanding the Mariveles; Reynolds, Oliver, Moore, Castleman and Cadet Evans. Gilpin was wounded by fragments of a colt gun mechanism interior explosion February 1, during capture of Catapblon. Military ready for duty."

Joliet, Ill., Feb. 14.—One workman was killed, two badly injured and several others slightly hurt to-day by the collapse of the heavy sheet iron roof covering the cast house of the Illinois Steel Co.'s plant here. Twenty men were buried in the debris but most of them were rescued uninjured.

GOING TO CAMARINES.

Manila, Thursday, Feb. 15.—5:50 p. m.—Brigadier General Alfred E. Bates and Brigadier General Bell with the 40th and 45th infantry, Keeler's battery, and many pack mules, started to-day for the province of Camarines. The cruiser Baltimore and the transports Tartar and Athenian compose the fleet which, with the gunboats accompanying, will land at Nueva Caseeres, and sweep the province. It is expected that there will be much campaigning in the mountains.

TORTURED TO DEATH.

Boston, Feb. 16.—A dispatch to the Globe from Iloilo says: Three Massachusetts soldiers of the 26th regiment, U. S. V., have been tortured to death by insurgents. The men were Dennis Hayes, William Dugan and Michael Tracey, privates of Company F, under Captain William M. Tutherly. They remained behind the column at Balinag last November to get a tuba, and refused to accompany the corporal sent by Captain Tutherly to bring them along. They were captured by the insurgents hanging on the rear of the column and were cruelly tortured and murdered by the rebels in the public plaza at Balinag, the action being countenanced by the Spanish priest. The padre has since left his parish for the mountains.

When they remained behind they had with them their full equipment of arms and ammunition, which was captured.

PLAGUE IN MANILA.

Manila, Feb. 17.—Out of a total of 51 cases of suspected bubonic plague reported 42 proved genuine and 32 deaths resulted, half of them being Chinamen. There were 12 cases during the past week, mostly within the walled city, and a hundred inspectors under Major Edie, are enforcing the sanitary regulations. Thirty of the inspectors are Chinamen, who have been furnished by the Chinese merchants. The health department census shows the population of Manila is about 190,000, including 31,000 Chinese.

SALOONS IN MANILA.

Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17.—Fred L. Gregory, late of Company F, 13th Minnesota volunteers, takes issue with a recent statement of Chaplain Frank Wells of the First Tennessee regiment, to the effect that since American occupation there were 400 more saloons in Manila than under Spanish rule.

He relates that instead of more saloons there are fewer, owing to the strictness with which they are made to pay licenses. Some large saloons for the accommodation principally of the soldiers, were opened in the business districts, but over 200 low groggeries, where crime lurked and where the deadly Filipino drink "beno," interdicted by General Otis, was sold, were entirely wiped out.

CANCER AND X-RAYS.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 19.—After suffering from cancer of the face for 25 years, Dr. J. M. Selfridge, the founder of the Fabiola hospital, Oakland, has been almost completely cured by the X rays. Last October Dr. Selfridge began experimenting with the X rays in conjunction with his son, Dr. C. M. Selfridge, and Dr. N. H. Chamberlain. So successful has been the trial that numbers of other sufferers have taken the same remedy and have met with like astonishing relief.

As far as the trial has gone, it seems that a check has been discovered for the dread cancer scourge. Dr. Selfridge was led to begin the experimenting by noting the powerful irritating effect of the X ray on healthy skin. He conceived the idea that the cathode ray might dry up and heal the cancerous tissue. So he made a face mask of thin sheets and allowed only a small aperture over the cancer. He was placed on an operating table and his face covered with the mask, the cancerous wound only being exposed to the action of the ray.

The experiment was begun after the doctor had vainly tried every remedy that surgery could devise. Beneficial results were noted at once and the cancer begun to dry up. Now it is entirely healed, only a scar remaining to show where the sore was for so many years.

The doctors at Fabiola are trying the cure on other cancer patients and are getting encouraging results. What effect the ray may have upon internal cancers is uncertain, as only external growths have yet been operated on.

KIMBERLEY IS RELIEVED

Gen. French Reached It, After a Siege of 122 Days.

London, Feb. 16.—The war office at 4 a. m. to-day received the following dispatch:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16, 2 a. m.—General French, with horse artillery, cavalry and mounted infantry, reached Kimberly Thursday evenin. ROBERTS."

London, Feb. 16.—7:44 p. m.—The War office makes public a dispatch from Field Marshal Roberts, saying:

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 16.—The following from General French was received this morning: 'I have completely dispersed the enemy from the southerly side of Kimberley, from Alexanderfonstein to Oliphantsfontein, and am now going to reoccupy their ground. Have captured the enemy's laager and store depot supplies and supplies of ammunition. Casualties about twenty, of all ranks, wounded.

"'Kimberley cheerful and well.'"

Captured Five Laagers.

Riet River, Orange Free State, Wednesday, Feb. 14.—Gen. French, in command of the cavalry division, and with a strong force of horse artillery, left Modder river Sunday morning for Rambam, twelve miles east of Enslin, where the whole division concentrated. The next day he made a rapid march to Riet river, where a party of Boers contested his passage at Dekiel and Waterfall Drifts. After some hours' shelling, Gen. French drove the Boers away and crossed the river.

Yesterday (Tuesday) the column continued its march to Klip and Rondaval Drifts, on the Modder river, where again a short engagement ensued, Gen. French shelling the Boers vigorously and forcing a passage. The Boers precipitately retired, leaving five laagers in the hands of the Boers, besides a great quantity of cattle and 2,000 sheep.

The rapidity of Gen. French's march and the overwhelming nature of his force enabled him, in spite of the difficulties of water transportation, to thoroughly outwit and surprise the Boers.

The British casualties were slight.

Colonel Hannay, while on his way to Rambam, encountered 500 Boers with two guns, holding a kopje, commanding the valley leading to the drift. The fighting lasted all day long, and the Boers disappeared during the night. Thirteen men reported missing from Hannay's force are prisoners. They were captured treacherously during the fight. They were informed that an agreement had been reached between the British officer commanding the extreme left and the commandant of the Boer ambulance would be permitted to fetch water from a neighboring farm house. The ambulance then retired and the Boers rushed out of concealment and cut off the water party. The prisoners included an officer.

General French holds both the Modder and Riet rivers between the Boers at Magersfontein and their base at Bloemfontein. Throughout the march the Free State farms were respected, but their owners almost invariably fled, taking their effects.

The health of the troops is excellent, but sickness is prevalent among the horses, and a plentiful supply of remounts will be required.

Cronje's Hasty Retreat.

Jacobsdal, Friday, Feb. 16, via Modder river.—General Cronje, with 10,000 men, is in full retreat towards Bloemfontein. General Kelly-Kenney is fighting a rear guard action and harassing the retreat.

The Boers are reported to be leaving Spyfontein, going in a northwesterly direction. The Boers captured a large convoy as the result of yesterday's (Thursday) fighting at Riet river. The British casualites are comparatively slight in view of the tremendous bombardment. Less than thirty men were wounded, and but one killed.

General French's division was enthusiastically welcomed at Kimberley. The officers dined at the club last evening.

The news of the entry into Kimberley has greatly cheered the troops, who are working splendidly.

"Jacobsdal, Feb. 17.—5:50 a. m.—General Kelly-Kenny's brigade captures yesterday 78 wagons laden with stores, two wagons of Mauser rifles, eight boxes of shells, ten barrels of explosives and a large quantity of stores, all belonging to Cronje's laager, which was still being shelled by our artillery when Kitchener dispatched this messenger."

CRONJE MUST FIGHT, OR SURRENDER.

Modder River, Monday, Feb. 19.—Although the rapid march of Gen. French's division was marked by a number of conflicts, the actual entry into Kimberly was unopposed. When the British were still eight miles off, the signalling corps intercepted a heliograph message from the beleaguered garrison to Modder river, saying: "The Boers are shelling the town."

The advancing column replied: "This is Gen. French coming to the relief of Kimberley."

The garrison was incredulous, and thought the message was a Boer ruse, and flashed the inquiry: "What regiment are you?"

The reply satisfied the defenders of Kimberley that the anxiously-awaited succor was at hand, and a few hours later Gen. French, at the head of a column, made a triumphant entry into the place, the people surrounding the troops and intermingling with them, cheering wildly, grasping the soldiers' hands, waving flags, hats and handkerchiefs, and exhibiting in a hundred ways the intensity of their joy.

The inhabitants had been on short rations for some time, eating horse flesh and living in burrows under heaps of mine refuse. Diminishing rations were served out daily, at 11 o'clock, in the market square, under the shell fire of the enemy, whose guns opened on the square whenever the inhabitants assembled. No horse food was left.

Throughout the siege Cecil Rhodes provided the natives with work and food, and thus kept them quiet.

A convoy bearing provisions for the relief of the troops and the town slowly wound its way across the plain in the direction of Kimberley, and was the gladdest sight which greeted the eyes of the besieged for months. Gen. French's march was so rapid that many of his horses died of exhaustion.

At the crossing of the Modder river, the Boers bolted, leaving their tents, guns, oxen, wagons and large quantities of ammunition in the hands of the British. Moving northward, the Boers again attempted to stem the advance, but Gen. French turned their flank and reached his goal with insignificant losses—seven men killed and 35 wounded, during three days, from Wednesday, February 14, to Friday, February 16. After a night's rest at Kimberley, Gen. French's column pursued the Boers to Brontweld, surrounded the kopjes on which they were posted and shelled them till nightfall, when the Boers fled, leaving many dead.

Gen. Cronje left a gun, his tents, food and clothes at Magersfontein.

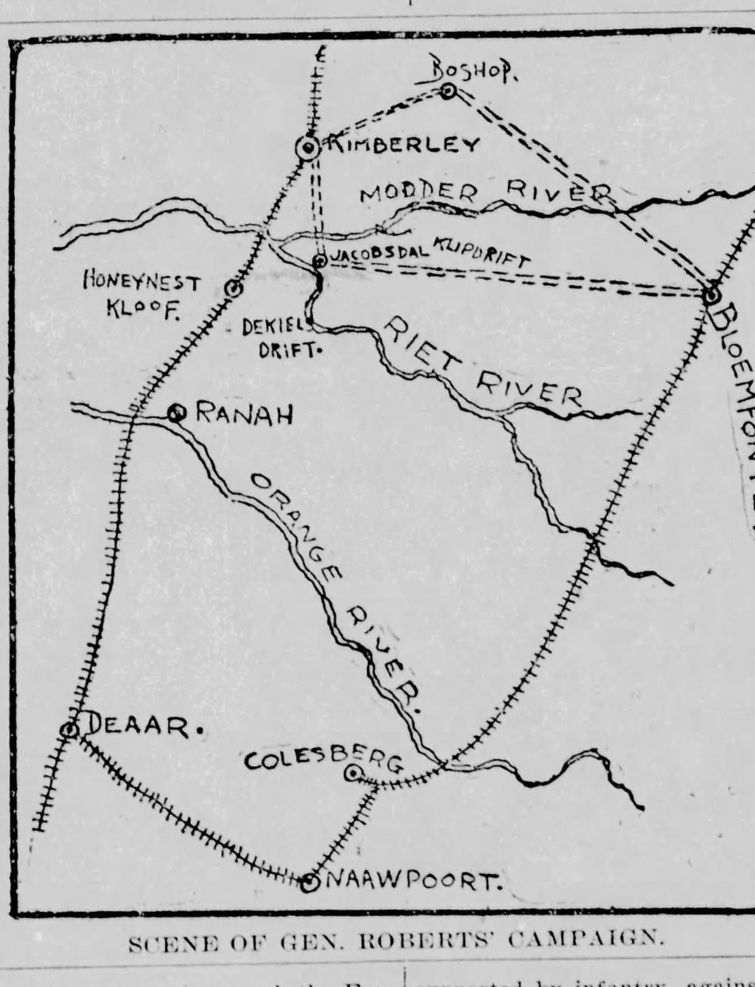
Continuous Fighting.

Durban, Feb. 19.—There was continuous fighting yesterday from the British positions on Gun Hill and Huzzar Hill. The troops advanced from the former towards Monte Christo. There was a heavy bombardment with three 4.7 inch guns, and the 100-pounder siege gun, supported by infantry, against the Boer position on Hlangwane Hills, which adjoins Monte Christo, and is regarded as the key to Grobler's Kloof. The firing was particularly active from Huzzar Hill on the strong Boer entrenchments at the extreme end of Hlangwane Hill. These entrenchments were strengthened with sand bags. The firing still continued at 6 o'clock yesterday evening. During the day the gun "Lady Randolph" came on an armored train from the direction of Colenso.

It is reported that we have captured over 100 prisoners.

The naval gun knocked out the Long Tom on Hlangwane Hill at the first shot, for which Gen. Buller especially complimented the gunners.

Hlangawane Hill lies between two bends of the Tugela river. The Boers have erected a bridge between Hlangwane and the northern bank of the river.



SCENE OF GEN. ROBERTS' CAMPAIGN.

BULLER'S FORCES OCCUPY COLENSO.

London, Feb. 20.—The following dispatch has been received at the war office from Gen. Buller:

"Blow's Farm, Tuesday, Feb. 20, 4:10 p. m.—The Fusilier brigade yesterday took Hlangwana hill, the right of the enemy's position and commanding Colenso, the rest of the force advancing towards the Tugela. This morning the enemy has been withdrawing all the troops north of the Tugela, and had possibly evacuated Colenso. To-day, Gen. Hart occupied Colenso, after a very slight resistance by a weak rear guard, and we hold the line of the Tugela, on the south side, from Colenso to Eagle's Nest. The enemy seem to be in full retreat, and apparently are only holding the position they occupy across the Colenso-Ladysmith railway, where it is close to the angle of the Tugela, with a weak rear guard. Hart's advance guard is crossing at Colenso.

"Our casualties yesterday and to-day have, I hope, been but few."

Dispatch From Roberts.

London, Feb. 20.—2:56 p. m.—The war office has issued a despatch from Lord Roberts, the main importance of which is the fact that it is dated Paardeberg, 7:05 p. m., Monday. Paardeberg is thirty miles east of Jacobsdal. The despatch announces that Kimberley is open, and that General Methuen will proceed there with reinforcements forthwith, and that large supplies will be forwarded to the town.

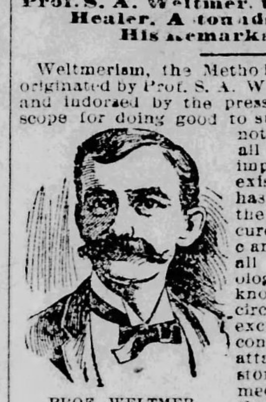
French Is Promoted.

London, Feb. 17.—The Queen has promoted General French to be major general. French, heretofore, has only ranked as a colonel in the army, with the local rank of lieutenant general. Lieutenant Kekewich has been promoted colonel for services in the defense of Kimberley.

A MIGHTY HEALER.

Prof. S. A. Weltmer, the Great Magnetic Healer, Astounds the World by His Remarkable Cures.

Weltmerism, the Method of Magnetic Healing, originated by Prof. S. A. Weltmer, of Nevada, Mo., and indorsed by the press and pulpit, in its wide scope for doing good to suffering humanity, does not only cure diseases of all nature, but makes it impossible for disease to exist. This is a fact that has been substantiated by the many thousands of cures made. All physicians, all scientists, in fact, all who know the physiology of the human race, know that if the organs of circulation, secretion and excretion are in perfect condition, perfect health is attained. Weltmerism restores, without the aid of medicine, these organs to their natural function and the disease is banished. This great method cures dyspepsia, indigestion, stomach trouble, in fact, any disease known to man or woman, and this without the aid of medicine that so often ruins a constitution, which under the Weltmer method of magnetic healing is made strong. T. T. Rodes, Paris, Mo., Prosecuting Attorney of Monroe County, suffered for years from Sciatic Rheumatism; tried everything without benefit, was instantly cured through Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Mrs. C. B. Graham, Boise City, Iowa, afflicted with rheumatism nine years, cured through Weltmerism. Mrs. D. H. Allen, Aurora Springs, Mo., suffered from consumption in its worst form; fully restored by Prof. Weltmer's Absent Treatment. Send for a copy of the Magnetic Journal, a 40-page illustrated Magazine, giving a long list of the most astounding cures ever performed. It is sent free.



PROF. WELTMER.

TEACHES HIS ART TO OTHERS Prof. Weltmer teaches his wonderful art to others, and it is the grandest and best paying profession of the age. Many of his students are making $10 to $50 per day. Taught by mail or personal instructions. Full instructions sent free to those writing to Prof. J. H. Kelly, Sec'y, Nevada, Mo.

THE KENTUCKY SITUATION.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 20.—Speaker Trimble, at the session of the house this morning, announced there would be a joint session of the general assembly this afternoon at 3 o'clock, to consider the reports from the committees on the governor and lieutenant governors' contest and the former action in reference thereto.

The house adopted the Allen resolution passed by the senate yesterday ratifying the former proceedings by which Goebel and Beckham were declared in office. The Republicans refused to vote on the original call, hoping to break a quorum, but seeing that it had carried, went on record.

The Democratic senate at 11:55 took a recess until 2 o'clock and at noon the Republican senate, presided over by Lieutenant Governor Marshall, convened but only remained in session five minutes.

JUDGE TAFT'S DECISION.

Cincinnati, Feb. 14.—Holding that the federal court had no jurisdiction in the contests in Kentucky, Judge Taft this afternoon refused to grant the application for injunctions against the Kentucky state board of elections and the Democratic contestants for state offices other than governor and lieutenant governor.

HEARING POSTPONED.

Frankfort, Ky., Feb. 16.—Nothing was done in the injunction suit of Gov. Beckham against Gov. Taylor and Lieut.-Gov. Marshall before Judge Cantrill today at Georgetown. By agreement between the attorneys the hearing was postponed until February 21. Meantime the attorneys will try to agree on some mode of procedure. The matter is then to be brought up before Judge Cantrill at Frankfort February 23, if no agreement is reached in the meantime.

TO THE SUPREME COURT.

Cincinnati, Feb. 16.—Attorney H. B. Mackey with ex-Gov. Bradley and other attorneys appeared yesterday evening before United States Circuit Judge Wm. H. Taft, in chambers and filed notice of an appeal from the decision rendered by the latter on Wednesday afternoon. The appeal will be taken direct to the United States Supreme Court. It will be remembered that in the two cases brought to the notice of Judge Taft the question of federal jurisdiction was raised and he decided that the questions involved should be referred to the state courts of Kentucky, or should have been taken direct to the federal supreme court. The petition for appeal merely states that Judge Taft erred in declaring that jurisdiction did not lie in the federal court and it was solely upon this ground that the appeals were taken.

THE FRICK SUIT.

Pittsburg, Feb. 14.—Henry Clay Frick filed a bill in equity yesterday in the court of common pleas No. 1, Allegheny county, against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, praying, first, for a decree that the pretended transfer of his interests in the company was and is null and void, and that he is still the owner of all such interests and is entitled in every lawful way to represent and act for the same.

Second, for an injunction restraining the defendants from any interference with his interest in the said company and from excluding him from participation in the care and management of assets and business.

Third, a decree ordering the defendants to cancel upon the books of the firm any assignment or transfer heretofore made or pretended to be made to said association of the plaintiffs interest in the firm.

Fourth, a decree ordering the defendants to cancel and erase all entries upon the books of the firm of the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, of insufficient, unfair and improper valuations of its assets and of the plaintiff's interest therein, and to cause the said books so to be kept as to fairly and fully show the real value of the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, and the plaintiff's interest therein.

Fifth, in case the defendants shall refuse the offers made by the plaintiff, and shall refuse to continue the said business and allow him to participate in the management and control thereof and of the properties of the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, in conjunction with themselves, and shall insist upon the exclusive management by themselves to exclude the plaintiff from his interest in the business and assets of the said firm, that the court will thereupon allow the plaintiff to declare the said firm of the Carnegie Steel Co., limited, dissolved, and appoint a receiver to take charge of all the business and assets of the said firm, permitting said receiver to fulfill unfilled contracts and to do whatever shall be necessary in and about the proper liquidation of its affairs, and that, after the conversion of the entire assets of the company into money and the payment of the debts of the said company, the court will then distribute the balances thereof among the partners in proportion to their interests.

Sixth, that an account be taken between Carnegie and the plaintiff, whereby Carnegie shall be charged with all the losses, expenses and damage he has caused by his illegal and fraudulent conduct; and that if Carnegie persists in his said fraudulent scheme and refuses the offers herein before Monday, and thus causes the actual dissolution of the firm, all losses incurred by the plaintiff by reason of the said dissolution and forced winding up of the firm shall be charged against him, and that he shall be decreed to make good and pay to the plaintiff the difference between what his interest was fairly worth on or before February 1st, 1900, and the amount he shall receive through the decree of this court in final liquidation and settlement of said firm.

Pittsburg, Pa., Feb. 14.—The announcement in the papers to-day that the long-threatened clash of the steel kings had been finally precipitated by H. C. Frick filing the widely-heralded suit against Andrew Carnegie and the Carnegie Steel company, praying for an equitable accounting of the ex-chairman's stock holdings in the giant steel concern, created a sensation in financial and manufacturing circles here, and was the principal topic throughout the city. The suit is regarded as the most important ever filed in connection with the steel business, and it is said that more money is at stake than in any legal proceedings ever brought in this country in which all the parties were simply citizens. Steel manufacturers know the trouble as a bitter personal struggle for supremacy, and are watching each move with intense interest.

MOLINEUX SENTENCED.

New York, Feb. 16.—Roland B. Molineux was to-day sentenced to die in Sing Sing prison during the week of March 26, for the murder of Mrs. Katherine J. Adams. He made a statement, asserting that he had not been fairly convicted, and that "yellow journalism" had put a price upon his head.

DEEP WATER.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—The United States steamer Nero, during its recent survey for a trans-Pacific cable, broke the record for deep sea soundings. One sounding, near Guam island, marked 5,269 fathoms, only a trifle short of six statute miles.

Gift of $25,000.

Philadelphia, Feb. 16.—Provost Harrison, of the University of Pennsylvania, has announced that a gift of $25,000 has been made to the university by Mrs. Thomas Keane of this city.

Free of Plague.

Rio Janeiro, Feb. 16.—Argentine and Portuguese ports have been declared free of the bubonic plague.

TWO FINE SPECIMENS

Of Physical Manhood.

No form of athletic exercise demands such perfect physical condition as prize fighting. Every muscle in the body must be fully developed and supple, and the heart, lungs and stomach must act to perfection. Whether we endorse prize-fighting or not, it is nevertheless interesting to know the manner by which men arrive at such physical perfection.

James Jefferies, the present champion heavy weight of the world, and his gallant opponent, Tom Sharkey, in the greatest pugilistic encounter that has ever taken place, both pursued much the same course of training and the first and most important part of this training was to get the stomach in condition, and keep the digestion absolutely perfect, so that every muscle and nerve would be at its highest capabilities.

This was not done by a secret patent medicine, but both of these great pugilists used a well known natural digestive tablet sold by druggists under name of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets and composed of the digestive ferments which every stomach requires for healthy digestion.

Champion Jefferies says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets prevents acidity, strengthen the stomach and insure perfect digestion. They keep a man in fine physical condition." Signed, James J. Jefferies, champion of the world.

The gallant fighter, Sharkey, says: "Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets remove all discomfort after eating. They rest the stomach and restore it to a healthful condition. I heartily recommend them." Signed, Thos. J. Sharkey.

The advantage of the daily use of Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets is that they keep the people well and ward off sickness and are equally valuable to well persons as to the dyspeptics. Another advantage is that these tablets contain no cathartics, or poisons of any character, but simply digestive ferments which are found in every healthy stomach, and when digestion is imperfect it is because the stomach lacks some of these elements and Stuart's Dyspepsia Tablets supply it.

They are no cheap cathartic, but a perfectly safe and efficient digestive and the demand for them is greater than the sale of all other so-called dyspepsia cures combined. No remedy could possibly reach such a place in public esteem except as the result of positive merit.

Full sized packages are sold by all druggists at 50 cents and the best habit you can possibly form is to take a Stuart's Tablet after each meal. They make weak stomachs strong and keep strong stomachs vigorous.

MACRUM'S CHARGES.

Continued from Fifth Page.

Hay was instructed to report by telegraph as soon as possible. As the dispatches which Mr. Macrum says were read by the censor are part of the records of the Pretoria consulate and not the personal property of Mr. Macrum, an examination of the files is considered by the department officials as the quickest method of getting at the facts in the case. Mr. Macrum has not filed his charges with the department and the investigation is the result of his statement to the newspapers.

MACRUM'S DOCUMENTS.

New York, Feb. 20.—A special to the Journal and Advertiser from Washington says:

"Charles E. Macrum, late consul at Pretoria, furnished proof of his charge that United States official mail was opened by the British censor. Mr. Macrum has several envelopes, each bearing the British sticker applied to the envelope after it had been opened by the censor.

"He has one envelope which contained mail matter from Consul General Stowe at Cape Town. It is the regulation blue of the consular service. It bears upon its face the legend 'U. S. Consular Service,' and a stamp 'mail suspended.' On the reverse side is the United States government seal impressed upon the red sealing wax of the consular service. The British sticker, resealing the letter after it had been opened, bears the initials, 'V. R.,' the initials of the clerk who opened the letter, the name of the place where it was opened.

"This letter was mailed at Cape Town, October 4, by Consul General Stowe. It was held there one month, apparently, for the next postmark is that of Durban, dated November 4. From Durban it was sent to Pretoria, and reached Mr. Macrum in its mutilated form.

"The circulars to consuls issued by the department, not in themselves important, but nevertheless 'official mail,' never reached Mr. Macrum. They were confiscated without apology or explanation by the British censor. As for Mr. Macrum's personal mail, he never heard of it.

"The British authorities are familiar with the American consular code. On November 8 Mr. Macrum sent a cablegram in code to the state department, urgently requesting that he be permitted to come home. Usually cablegrams, because of the difference in time between South Africa and this country consume two days in transmission—that is to say, the cable sent by Mr. Macrum on November 8, would normally have been received by the state department on November 10. But on November 9, before the cablegram was received by the state department certainly, and before it was sent from South Africa probably, the British papers in Natal, hundreds of miles away, announced in impressive type that Mr. Macrum, the American consul at Pretoria, desired to be permitted to go home."

CUBAN SCHOOL TEACHERS.

Havana, Feb. 17.—A cable dispatch from Charles William Elliott, president of Harvard university, to Alexis E. Frye, superintendent of schools, will probably have the effect of doing more for Havana's future than anything yet. Some weeks ago, Mr. Frye proposed a plan to Governor-General Wood, which had been discussed, namely: Endeavoring to obtain permission for one thousand Cuban teachers to attend the Harvard summer school for teachers. This morning Mr. Frye received President Elliott's reply, offering to provide, free of charge, for one thousand Cubans during six weeks of the summer. Mr. Frye and Mr. Ernest Lee were greatly pleased. The teachers will be surrounded for a time by academic influences.

It is believed that arrangements can be made to send the teachers to the United States on board of transports.

Mr. Frye also contemplates that another six weeks shall be utilized in visiting every city of importance from Maine to California. He believes the railroads will render assistance, and also that, probably, the municipalities will invite the teachers to be their guests during their stay. He says that if it can be accomplished, he will consider one of the greatest problems of the Cuban situation as settled.

ANOTHER WAGE ADVANCE.

Pittsburg, Feb. 15.—The Pittsburg Times says:

It was learned last night from sources which are considered reliable that the officials of the B. & O. railroad would in a few days announce a substantial increase in the wages of all engineers employed throughout the entire system. The new schedule is expected to go into effect March 1, 1900, and the wages of about 3,000 men will be affected by it. It is understood that in addition to the advance in rate per hour, other concessions have been granted relating to overtime and extra service which will make the new schedule more comprehensive in its effects than the rate advance would indicate.

WAGES INCREASED.

Hazelton, Pa., Feb. 16.—The employes of the Lehigh Valley Coal company in the Hazelton ragion were notified to-day of another increase of two per cent. in their wages, the increase having gone into effect Feb. 1. The new wage scale is two per cent below the $5 basis and is the highest wages paid by the Lehigh Valley since securing control of the collieries in this region. About two thousand men are affected.

FIFTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

Washington, Feb. 13—Senate.—Heard Mr. Allison in support of the financial bill, and Mr. Jones, of Nevada, in opposition thereto. Passed bill appropriating $150,000 to enlarge public building at Portland, Oregon.

House.—Passed bill increasing limit of cost of new government printing office by $429,000 on account of rise in price of building material.

Washington, Feb. 14—Senate.—By a vote of 45 to 25 rejected an amendment to the financial bill, offered by Mr. Chandler, authorizing the President to appoint commissioners to any future international bimetallic conference. Devoted the rest of the day to debate on the Aldrich amendment providing that the provisions of the bill are not intended to place any obstacles in the way of international bimetallism.

House.—Debate the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, the arguments assuming a political tinge. The feature was a sharp colloquy between Messrs. Bartholdt, Benton and Pearce, all of Missouri, on the Nesbitt election law in that state.

Washington, Feb. 15—Senate.—Passed the senate substitute for the house currency bill by a vote of 46 to 29. Made the Hawaiian bill unfinished business, giving it right of way.

House.—Completed 26 of the 124 pages of the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill without amendment. During the general debate Mr. Boutell (Ill.), Mr. Miers (Ind.), and Mr. Showalter (Pa.), discussed the Philippine question; Mr. Grosvenor (Ohio), and Mr. Gillette (Mass.), civil service reform; Mr. Driggs (N. Y.), pensions, and Mr. Underwood (Ala.), his resolution to repeal the fifteenth amendment to the constitution.

Washington, Feb. 16—Senate.—Resumed discussion of the Philippine question. Mr. McEnerny strongly opposed permanent acquisiton of the islands and believed United States ought to relinquish them as soon as authority of this country had been asserted. Mr. Stewart took pronounced position in favor of admission of the products of any of the island possessions of the United States free of duty. Hawaiian bill was read, but nothing was done with it.

House.—By a vote of 75 to 67, in committee of the whole, struck out from legislative appropriation bill all provision for civil service commission. Action regarded as annual joke, as item will probably be restored in open session when members have to go on record on roll call. Rest of the time devoted to assertions by Mr. Sims (Dem., Tenn.), that northern volunteer soldiers in Spanish war were much more clamorous for pensions than the southern ones, and attributing this to the debauching of public sentiment in the north on the pension question. Mr. Pearre (Rep. Md.), raised the storm by stating that hundreds of Massachusetts soldiers who never smelled powder had applied for pensions. This brought out an indignant reply from Mr. Fitzgerald (Dem., Mass.), who detailed the record of the Massachusetts volunteers. He was followed by others, who defended the soldiers from their several states. Mr. Hepburn (Iowa), especially assailed Mr. Sims.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Senate—Not in session.

House—Passed the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill. The civil service appropriation, stricken out in committee of the whole, was restored to the bill by a vote of 77 to 125.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senate—Spent the day in debate on the right of Congress to extend or withhold the Constitution to territory acquired by the United States.

House—Began expansion debate, the Puerto Rico tariff bill coming up. Passed a bill to amend sections 3,339 and 3,341 of the Revised Statutes relating to internal revenue tax on fermented liquors, the purpose being to abolish the smaller packages of beer, one-sixth and one-eighth barrels. The bill is to go into effect July 1, 1900. Nothing was accomplished at a night session, which was to have been devoted to pension legislation. Mr. Talbert, of South Carolina, made the point of no quorum and blocked proceedings.

CENTRAL ASIAN PERIL.

London, Feb. 17.—What is known in Great Britain as the Central-Asian peril once more obscures the pacific international aspect of affairs. As viewed by the Man-in-the-street, the definite news shows that in spite of denials, Russia has advanced a strong force within striking distance of Herat, and whether she intends this as a distinct demonstration against Afghanistan, or merely as a blind to draw off attention from or ultimately assist her object in the Persian Gulf is merely a matter of surmise. Whatever all this really means, a large portion of the British public and press is devoting serious attention to that time-worn bugbear, the menacing shadow of the bear. Though Lord Salisbury refused to discuss the question in the house of lords, The Associated Press is able to give the opinions of the British government officials, which, in the main, are those of Lord Salisbury, upon this latest development. But, first of all, it will be well to say that no action has yet been taken or decided on by the British.

As a high official said to a representative of The Associated Press: "If we politely suggest to the Russian ambassador that a further representation is in order we are sure to get the same friendly assurances that it does not amount to anything. If we address a formal, stringent protest to St. Petersburg we deliberately cast doubt on Russia's practically spontaneous declaration of friendship and non-interference. It is possible the latter is what the Americans call a 'bluff.' But we have to be very sure of our facts before proceeding on such a basis. The Ameer is not ill, in spite of the alarming reports. I suppose he will die some day, and there will possibly be great desertion. But until this occurs, I fail to see what Russia can effect. If the movement is as important as represented I think it far likelier that she intends to make a demonstration of the strength that might be brought to bear upon some minor concessions to be asked for by Russia hereafter."

The opinion of this official and those of the majority of persons accurately informed is that Russia's move is merely one of the fine points of the diplomatic game, and that she has no more idea of forcing a war with Great Britain than she has of forcing a war upon the United States. So while it appears that international relations are really not threatened with serious break, it also appears that Russia is likely to get whatever she asks for within reasonable diplomacy in the near future. Nothing is more patent, from the conversation of the cabinet ministers and officials than the desire to conciliate, and not to overvalue minor concessions.

RUSSIA'S MOVES.

San Francisco, Feb. 17.—Advices from Japan per steamer Coptic report that the Japanese government has knowledge that Russia will place 50,000 troops at Port Arthur within two years. Japan is apprehensive of the move, as Russia could fill Corea with soldiers in a very short time. As the matter now stands, Japan would have to dispatch transports to Chemulpo, and this would be a big undertaking. Recent concessions have been made through Corean officials to a large Japanese corporation to build a railroad from the coast to the Corean capital.

A great deal of discussion has been brought about by the proposition. Japanese statesmen seem to be divided on the question of action.

RUSSIA MOVING TROOPS.

London, Feb. 15.—The St. Petersburg correspondent of the Times, remarking that "it will not do to place over-much reliance on Russia's official assurances that nothing will be done to embarrass England in the present situation of affairs," gives additional details, showing that the delays in the ordinary traffic on the Central Asian railway are not controlled, as has been officially stated, by snowfalls, but are due to the passage of Russian troops, estimated at 20,000, who are being concentrated in the vicinity of Kushk. The correspondent adds that "most Russians are convinced that Russia intends, soon or late, to take Herat."

OUR CANAL REPORT.

London, Feb. 19.—The Hepburn Nicaragua canal report, maintaining that Great Britain nullified the Clayton-Bulwer treaty by securing control of the Suez route to the far East, is not taken seriously here. The British government's ideas were expressed to a representative of the Associated Press by a high official, who said: "Officially, of course, it is not necessary to consider any such argument, as Washington has already recognized that the treaty has not been abrogated by the fact that they have requested a modification of it. Apart from this, Mr. Hepburn's argument is illogical and far-fetched. The cabinet would have stoutly denied that Clayton-Bulwer treaty was either abrogated or lapsed, had any such contention been raised. But it was not, and, of course, we cannot now recognize any such argument. We are watching with interest the progress of the Nicaragua matter in the United States, though nothing much has been done diplomatically. We have given our consent, and we are simply waiting for the decision of Congress."

Catarrh and Consumption

CAN NOW BE CURED.

For the first time in the history of this country the United States Health Reports show a great reduction in the death rate from these diseases, and

"HYOMEI"

The NEW DRY AIR GERMICIDE is given the whole credit for this reduction.

On January 5th, 1900, an editorial regarding this reduction in death rate appeared in the United States Health Reports, from which we quote the following:

"We, as the highest American authority on health, sanitation and hygiene, have made an investigation into this matter, and find that this CERTAIN CURE is effected by the inhalation of the new germicide "HYOMEI," therefore, upon report of our entire medical staff, we extend to "HYOMEI" the full editorial and official endorsement of the United States Health Reports."

Such an endorsement (never before given to any treatment), and the fact that every Outfit of Hyomei is guaranteed to cure, or your money refunded, should prevent any further experimenting on the part of persons suffering from respiratory diseases.

HYOMEI ALONE IS THE ONLY CURE. Five days' treatment sent free to all sufferers.

Hyomei is sold by all druggists or sent by mail on receipt of price. Complete Outfits, $1.00; Trial Outfits, 25c. THE R. T. BOOTH CO., Ithaca, N. Y.

THE TOLEDO BLADE SEWING MACHINE.

This machine and Weekly Blade (one year) only..... $18.00

Every Machine guaranteed to give satisfaction or money refunded.

Improved High Arm. Perfected. Warranted for Ten Years.

We claim for this machine all the good points found in all other machines. All old and wornout ideas have been discarded, and it has been improved and simplified until it stands at the head of the list of high grade machines. All wearing parts are of best steel, and case-hardened. Every part is adjustable, and all lost motion can be taken up by simply turning a screw. It has the simplest and easiest threading shuttle made. It has an automatic bobbin winder, which winds the thread as even as upon a spool. Self-setting needle and round needle bar. Each and every machine is made under personal supervision, and can be relied on as absolutely perfect. Our machine has every known improvement.

It is one of the quietest and lightest-running machines now made. It uses a straight, self-setting needle. Any one can easily operate it. The instruction book is profusely illustrated, showing how to do all kinds of fancy work with attachments. It is so simple a child can use it.

The woodwork is unique and attractive in style, and substantially made from well-seasoned and carefully selected material. Its elegant finish and rich trimmings are in good taste and harmonize with the excellent workmanship of the machine. We supply either oak or black walnut.

Far more handsome and ornamental than the ordinary woodwork, it is at the same time of equal durability, utility and good finish.

Try one, and if not found exactly as represented (10 days' test being allowed) we will refund you the money paid on it and stand freight both ways.

STRONG—DURABLE—SPEEDY.

Each machine is supplied with the following outfit: 1 Hemmer and Feller (1 piece), 12 Needles, 6 Bobbins, 1 Wrench, 1 Screwdriver, Oil Can filled with oil, Cloth Gauge and Thumb Screw, and a Book of Instructions. These extra attachments sent free with each machine: 1 Tucker, 1 Hemmer Set (4 widths and Binder), 1 Ruffler with Shirring Plate, 1 Braider (foot and slide), 1 Thread Cutter.

The book of instructions is profusely illustrated, and answers the purpose of a competent teacher.

Machines are shipped by freight.

Drop Head Folding Cabinet, $2.00 extra.

WARRANTY.

We not only claim that our Blade Sewing Machine is one of the best in the world, but substantiate our claim by giving a guarantee with each sewing machine we send out, agreeing to duplicate any part that proves defective in five years free of charge (shuttles, needles and bobbins excepted), thereby proving conclusively our confidence in our Blade Sewing Machine.

We guarantee this machine to be even better than the Blade Sewing Machine of three years ago. It is built on entirely new and improved principles, and is far in advance of the regular sewing machines now on the market. It is $4.00 cheaper than any sewing machine now offered with newspaper subscriptions, and worth double. Each machine is in perfect working order when shipped, and is accompanied with printed instructions and a complete set of tools and attachments.

Every machine will be shipped by freight unless otherwise directed, and we are prepared to fill orders promptly. Remember, the purchaser pays the freight when received. We cannot prepay freight. Be careful to give your shipping address very plainly, as well as your postoffice address.

Remit current funds, by draft on New York, Chicago or Toledo, or by Postoffice or Express Money Order, or currency by registered letter. Address

THE BLADE, TOLEDO, OHIO.

Special Notice: In ordering needles or any repairs, always give the number of your machine or the year in which you bought it.

GERMAN TRADE THREATENED.

Philadelphia, Feb. 14.—A dispatch to the Press from Bremen says:

The Bremen Weser Zeitung, speaking of the increase in American imports into Mexico of 48 per cent of the total, against the 6 per cent of Germany and France, and the 9 per cent of Great Britain, says:

"It is high time that German manufacturers and exporters realized that the United States constitutes a danger, and that they took steps to counteract that country's growing influence in Mexico."

The Weser Zeitung urges the German manufacturers to turn their attention to the exportation of sewing machines, shoes, furniture, agricultural implements and hardware, and to follow the example of Herr Krupp in sending traveling salesmen abroad.

JAPAN'S NAVY.

San Francisco, Feb. 16.—Advices from Yokohama to January 31, are as follows:

The coming naval manoeuvers of the Japanese fleet are attracting great interest. The display of Japan's increased naval power which will make a most imposing spectacle, will increase the war spirit of the nation.

The relations between the Japanese government and the empress dowager's regime are undoubtedly of an intimate character, and something in the nature of an accord of the two governments causes all movements among the Celestials to be regarded with the liveliest concern.

NAVAL EXPERIMENTS.

London, Feb. 17.—The navy's activity is evidenced in its progress with the wireless telegraphy. Experiments will shortly occur to ascertain whether it is possible to communicate by this means between ships and balloons. The importance of such a test, in ascertaining the whereabouts of an enemy's countless other points of warfare cannot be overestimated.

TROUBLE AT MARTINIQUE.

Fort de France, Martinique, Feb. 14, via Haytien cable.—A mob of rioters yesterday, at Rivierre Sallee, refused to hear Senator Knight, who is favorably disposed towards their cause. At midnight, the plantations of La Cocotte and Champigny were set on fire.

News has been received here from Paris announcing that the garrison is to be reinforced, and that the French cruiser Suchet is on her way here.

To Desecrate Tombs.

Pekin, Feb. 16.—An imperial edict just issued commands Li Hung Chang to desecrate and destroy the tombs of the ancestors of the Chinese reformer Kang Yu Wei and offers one hundred thousand taels for the capture of Kang Yu Wei dead or alive. Though the edict purports to emenate from the emperor it is evidently the work of the dowager empress, whose bitterness towards the reformers is thus further evidenced.

No Revolution There.

Caracas, Venezuela, Feb. 19.—(Via Haytien Cable)—The government and press protest against reports published in the United States asserting that a new revolution has broken out in Venezuela. An indignation meeting was held here yesterday.

CANCER IS CURABLE Write for Free Book of HOME TREATMENT. No Knife, Plaster or Pain. 19 MASON MEDICAL CO., 121 W. 42d St., New York.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER
ABSOLUTELY PURE
Makes the food more delicious and wholesome
ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

INSANE SOLDIERS.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Adjutant General Corbin recently ordered an investigation of the reports that 250 demented soldiers had been sent across the continent during the last three months for treatment at the government hospital for the insane near this city, and that over 200 more soldiers were expected to arrive at San Francisco shortly from Manila.

He has just received a report on the subject, showing that the stories were exaggerated. A statement of the commitments of enlisted men to the government hospital for the insane by the secretary of War from May 1, 1898, up to the present time, covering practically the entire period from the outbreak of the Spanish war, shows as follows:

Admitted to the hospital:

Regular army	134
State volunteers	70
United States volunteers	19
Ex-soldiers recommitted	5
Total	228

Of this number there have since recovered and been discharged:

Regular army	68
State volunteers	54
United States volunteers	6
Ex-soldiers	1
Total	129

There are now under treatment at the hospital:

Regular army	66
State volunteers	16
United States volunteers	4
Ex-soldiers	8
Total	94

Of the total number treated at the hospital only thirty-seven men served in the Philippines, and of these eleven have been discharged as cured. There was not a single insane patient among nearly 270 invalid soldiers just brought home on the hospital ship Missouri.

EXCHANGE OF RATIFICATIONS.

Washington, Feb. 16.—The exchange of ratifications of the Samoan treaty took place to-day at the state department and it is presumed that similar exchanges occurred at the foreign offices in London and Berlin. This is the last ceremony necessary to give full effect to the Samoan agreement, though as a matter of form and of public information, here in the United States at least, it may be necessary to proclaim the treaty.

The state department has taken steps to notify Mr. Osborne, the United States Consul, at Apia, of the consummation of the agreement. It will make no difference in the status of Mr. Osborne; in fact the necessity for the presence of an American Consul at Apia is now even greater than before.

AGAINST POLYGAMY.

Washington, Feb. 17.—The house committee on election of President and Vice President, submitted a report in favor of a joint resolution for a constitutional amendment disqualifying polygamists for election as senators or representatives in congress and prohibiting polygamy and polygamous association between the sexes. The report says this amendment to the constitution is designed to remove all doubtful construction of the law and to effectually provide a means of extirpating the evils of polygamy by making it unlawful in any place. It refers to the Roberts controversy and says that while the decision of the house establishes a precedent it is not one of absolutely binding force, so that a constitutional enactment is desirable.

ORDER OF BUSINESS.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The Republican caucus of the senate to-day authorized its chairman, Senator Allison, to appoint a committee to arrange the order of business for the remainder of the session, but the selection was not announced. Senator Cullom gave notice to the caucus that he would call up his bill providing a form of government for the Hawaiian islands as soon as the vote should be taken on the currency bill to-morrow and no disposition was manifested to antagonize him in this purpose. The caucus also discussed the question of the division of the minor patronage of the senate but adjourned before concluding this portion of its work.

Senator Kyle, of South Dakoto, attended and participated in the proceedings of the caucus for the first time.

REDUCING THE FORCE.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Secretary Root has determined to continue the policy begun by Gen. Leonard Wood of reducing the force of United States troops in Cuba, and during the coming spring there will be a heavy reduction of the existing force unless there should be some untoward change in the present highly satisfactory conditions there. Naturally in making this reduction there will be no occasion for the retention in Cuba for the present number of officers of high rank, and it is intimated at the War department that by the beginning of next summer it will be possible to manage all the military remaining in Cuba, through one general office, acting under the direction of Governor Wood.

TO DAM NIAGARA.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The river and harbor committee to-day gave a hearing on the proposition to construct a dam for the purpose of raising the level of the great lakes. George Y. Visner, a member of the deep waterway commission, reported in favor of the project, explained it in detail and urged its feasibility.

Maj. Symonds, of the engineer corps, in charge of the operations where the proposed dam would be located, said the project was so vast that a commission of eminent experts should be appointed to make a special investigation of the plan.

Representative Corliss, of Michigan, also spoke in favor of the project.

NO OVERTURES KNOWN.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Lord Rosebery's statement in parliament yesterday to the effect that last December the British government made unsuccessful overtures to the United States and Germany for an alliance has caused the greatest surprise among the state department officials, and while they are not in a position to make official denial, they do not hesitate privately to assert their absolute ignorance of any overtures of the kind described. Officials here intimate that from his position of an opponent of the present English government, Lord Rosebery is not in a position to speak by the card as to what took place in matters as important as this.

AT WORK AGAIN.

Philadelphia, Feb. 19.—Spreckles' sugar refinery, owned by the American Sugar Refining company, which has been closed since last Monday, started up to-day at full time. One thousand men who were out of employment returned to work. The McCahn refinery, not controlled by the American Sugar Refining company, which has also been closed, will resume operations next week. The shutdown was occasioned by the regular annual stocktaking.

IMPORTANT DEBATE.

Washington, Feb. 20.—A simple resolution of inquiry introduced in the senate yesterday by Mr. Hale, of Maine, precipitated an hour's constitutional debate by some of the ablest constitutional lawyers in the body, on the authority of congress, at its pleasure, to extend or withhold the constitution to territory acquired by the United States.

Mr. Hale offered a resolution, which, after a long debate, was adopted, calling upon the commissioners of the District of Columbia for information as to why the law of congress relating to telephone charges had not been enforced, and practically was inoperative.

Messrs. Gallinger, Foraker and Platt, of Connecticut, called attention to the fact that the telephone charges fixed by congress had been decided by a judge of the supreme court of the District of Columbia to amount to a practical confiscation of telephone property, and in violation of the constitutional provision against taking property without due process of law. Each rather deprecated congress questioning court decisions, whether satisfactory to senators or not.

Mr. Hale insisted that the rights of the telephone monopoly in the premises should be passed on by the United States supreme court.

Mr. Tillman, at this point, having in mind the extension of the constitution over insular possessions of the United States precipitated a legal debate by inquiring how the constitution extended over the District of Columbia, if, as had been maintained, congress had plenary power in the district.

Mr. Foraker replied that the constitution extended over the district when it was a part of Virginia and Maryland, and was never withdrawn. He maintained that congress had ample authority, in his judgment, to extend the constitution over such territory as the United States might acquire, or withhold it, at will. Once extended over territory, congress was bound by its limitations.

Mr. Chilton inquired if the provisions of the constitution once extended over a territory by congress could be withdrawn by congress.

Mr. Foraker replied that that question had never arisen, and probably never would arise. He was inclined to believe that, on account of vested rights and other questions, there might be difficulty in withdrawing the constitution once extended over a territory.

The discussion of the constitutional questions involved took a wide range. Mr. Lindsay, of Kentucky, was inclined to the opinion, he said, that the constitution could be extended or withheld from acquired territory.

A SENSIBLE LETTER.

Washington, Feb. 16.—Secretary Charles Dick, of the national Republican committee, has sent the following letter to Chairman E. H. R. Greene, of the Texas Republican state committee, in reply to an inquiry from the latter in regard to the accrediting of federal office holders as delegates to the national Republican convention:

Washington, Feb. 15.—Hon. E. H. R. Greene, chairman, Terrell, Texas: In reply to your esteemed favor of recent date I would say that while the national committee does not assume to interfere in the selection of delegates, yet in order to avoid adverse criticisms it is deemed advisable that so far as practicable delegations to the coming national convention should be composed of those not holding federal appointments.

There are, of course, justifiable exceptions to this rule, but public sentiment dictates that federal officials shall not be too prominently identified with the management of the political conventions.

In view of this consideration, it is hoped that the coming convention may be free from the criticism which has sometimes obtained where a large percentage of the delegates were office holders under the government.

(Signed) CHARLES DICK, Secretary.

THE LOUD BILL.

Washington, Feb. 20.—Chairman Loud, of the House committee on postoffices and post roads, has submitted the report on what is known as the Loud bill fixing the rates and restrictions on second-class mail matter. The report calls attention to the growing deficiencies of the Postoffice department, and to the fact that measures are now pending which will increase the postoffice expenses from $15,000,000 to $25,000,000, outside of the regular estimates.

As to second-class matter, the report says: "Our government, in its foundation, has extended great privileges to that class of matter known as second-class, and your committee recognize this as a fixed policy. But we are firmly of opinion that the government should not continue to transport and handle this enormous mass of mail matter at a ruinous loss, when such loss is directly the result of faulty legislation and a continued improper construction of the present laws."

IDAHO MINING TROUBLES.

Washington, Feb. 19.—The investigation of charges as to the conduct of the United States military forces under Brigadier General Merriam during the Idaho mining troubles last summer began to-day before the House committee on military affairs. The committee room was crowded with those who have been prominent in the affair, including Governor Steunenberg, of Idaho; State Auditor St. Clair, General Merriam, ex-Master Workman Sovereign, of the K. of L.; E. J. Flannigan, of the Idaho legislature and a magistrate at Mullan, Idaho, and a considerable delegation of miners from the Coeur d'Alene district.

The entire time was consumed in discussing the manner of procedure, and on this some sharp differences developed between members of the committee and several members wanted Representative Lentz, who started the inquiry to act as complainant and prosecutor. But he declined to accept this position and urged that there should be a free and full investigation.

LARGEST BLAST FURNACE.

Youngstown, O., Feb. 14.—The largest blast furnace in the world was lighted last night when Stack No. 1, at the Ohio plant of the National Steel Co., was put in operation. The furnace is 106½ feet high, 15 foot crucible and 23 foot bosh. The capacity of the furnace is six hundred tons every 24 hours. Two other furnaces of similar dimensions are under construction and will be completed in two or three months. The output of these furnaces will be used by the National Steel Co.

CUTTER CORWIN SOLD.

Seattle, Wash., Feb. 19.—Captain Cooper, of the United States revenue cutter service, has accepted the bid of E. Coffin, of Boston, of $16,600, for the revenue cutter Corwin, ordered sold by the department. There were sixteen bidders. The highest was by a Washington firm, but as there was a hitch in it the vessel was given to Coffin, who was the second highest.

The Perry has arrived here and will remove the Corwin's armament. Coffin is engaged in whaling in Arctic waters, but it is believed the Corwin will be put on the Cape Nome run from this city.

THE CLARK BRIBERY CASE

Clark on the Stand--He Denies Improper Use of Money.

Washington, Feb. 15.—The senate committee on elections to-day resumed its inquiry into the election of Senator Clark, of Montana, after a respite of 36 hours. When the committee was called to order it developed that at least two of the justices of the Montana supreme court were present, having been summoned by the committee to throw light upon the Wellcome disbarment trial.

Justice Hunt's testimony created a profound impression. He detailed four different conversations he had had with his family physician, Dr. William Tracey, of Helena, in two of which he believed the doctor had attempted to lay before him a proposition to bribe him in the Wellcome disbarment case, which was at that time before the court of which the witness was a member. The first of these conversations had occurred on the 5th of last August in Dr. Tracey's office. The court had then held that it had jurisdiction in the disbarment proceedings, and he went to Dr. Tracey's office at the invitation of the latter.

"When I went to his office," said the witness, "Dr. Tracey invited me to a back room. The doctor said, 'I have a funny kind of a proposition which has come up for you.'"

The doctor then went on to tell, according to Judge Hunt's statement, that he (the doctor) was taking an interest in the Wellcome case, which he said he understood was not like ordinary cases in court. He had been told, he said, that it was largely a matter in the discretion of the members of the court, continuing that he understood the disbarment proceedings to be a political fight largely, and adding that while he did not know Mr. Wellcome, he understood that he was a decent fellow. Judge Hunt said that he had replied to all this to the effect that while there was a certain amount of legal discretion permitted, the case would have to take its course, just as any other case. He himself felt that it was a painful duty, because he knew Mr. Wellcome's reputation, and altogether he would gladly avoid it if he could. Dr. Tracey said to him, according to the witness: "I don't suppose, then, there is any use to lay my proposition before you." Without, however, waiting for any formal reply the witness said the doctor had proceeded as follows: "There is a party here who has got $100,000 and who wants to put it up if that case can be thrown out of court." Justice Hunt said he was not certain whether Dr. Tracey had used the singular or the plural pronoun in speaking of the party—not sure whether he said he or they.

Justice Hunt said that after this Dr. Tracey had made an appeal to him to get off the bench on account of his health, he being threatened with lung trouble; that the doctor had told him that if he continued he was sure to break down, as the position was very laborious; if he would accept the proposition he could take a rest, go abroad, visit the Paris exposition, have nothing to worry him, and thus prolong his life. Judge Hunt said that he had replied to that that he appreciated what the doctor said about his desirability of getting off the bench, but that he could not see his way clear to accept the proposition.

Washington, Feb. 17.—Before the Senate committee began its work in the Clark investigation to-day the word went around that Senator Clark himself was to take the stand. The senator was not present, however, when the committee was called to order, and Justice Piggott, of the Montana supreme court, was recalled, to make some additions to his testimony.

Justice Piggott also added to the portion of his testimony concerning Justice Hunt's statement of his interview with Dr. Tracey, saying that he had been impressed with Mr. Hunt's statement that there was a "party over here." He said that in Helena, coming from Butte, was always referred to as coming "over," and that, therefore, the expression seemed to connect itself with the presence in Helena of a special train party from Butte. This opinion, he said, had been expressed in a conversation with Attorney-General Nolan. Justice Piggott also said that he wished to modify his opinion concerning the motives of Mr. Corbett in coming to see him on August 5 last, saying that his mind was not yet clear on that point; that he had no belief on the subject.

While Justice Piggott was testifying Mr. Clark came into the room. Justice Piggott was followed by Chief Justice Theodore Brantley, also of the Montana supreme court, making the third and last member of that body to be examined in this case. He said, on August 5 last, when Justice Hunt had his interview with Dr. Tracey and Justice Piggott he was on the Pacific coast. Justice Hunt had made a full statement to him and had advised with him and Justice Piggott as to the wisdom of proceeding against Dr. Tracey. They had advised against such a course. He related an interview with Dr. Martin, principal of the college of Montana, located at Deer Lodge. The chief justice is a member of the board of trustees of this institution and Senator Clark is its president.

Mr. Campbell said he would not call any impeachment witnesses, providing the Whiteside episode was not entered upon.

The decision of the question was again deferred, and Senator Clark was called to the stand. Mr. Clark's appearance caused a ripple of interest throughout the room. After being sworn the senator took his seat quietly, and Mr. Faulkner immediately began his questions, the first of which brought out the facts concerning Mr. Clark's career, political and otherwise, in Montana. He said he had resided in Montana since 1863, most of the time in Butte, and had been engaged in many occupations, the principal of which were merchandising, banking, mining and the reduction of ores. He had, he said, taken an active part in politics, especially for the past 15 years.

Coming to the campaign of 1898 he said he had entered it at the solicitation of a number of friends "who had asked me to help them organize the state against what was called the Daly power, which I agreed to do with their aid and assistance." He then referred to the preliminary meeting of his friends, the particulars of which were related by Governor Hauser, in which he made the agreement above related.

"Did you, in accordance with the agreement with your friends at the meeting, make any contributions to the campaign fund?" Mr. Faulkner asked.

"Yes sir," was the reply.

"Some days after the meeting I gave the amount which it had been estimated would be necessary to begin with. That amount was $35,000. The second contribution was made in October and amounted to $20,000. In November I contributed $40,000, and after I was elected I gave my son, C. W. Clark, a check for about $20,500, to pay expenses incurred during the sitting of the legislature in Helena. Upon leaving that city I had told my son to stay there and settle up all bills that had been incurred. Upon his return to Butte he gave me a statement showing disbursements amounting to about that sum. These four contributions were all that were made by me in connection with that campaign."

Explaining to Senator Hoar, Mr. Clark said that the first contribution of $35,000 was necessary in organizing for the legislative campaign, a great deal of money being required to get voters registered and to get them to the polls.

"Did you ever," asked Mr. Faulkner, directly or indirectly, make any money or other voluntary contributions to secure the vote of any member of the legisture for you for United States senator?"

"No sir, I never did," responded the witness, holding himself erect and looking directly at his interrogator.

"Do you know of your own personal knowledge of any money being used to corruptly influence votes in your behalf?" was the next question.

To this the senator replied, "I do not. There were plenty of rumors about the expenditure of money, but I have no personal knowledge of anything of that kind being done."

Senator Clark was questioned concerning his conversations with Senator Whiteside and Mark Hewitt and his reported conversation with Representative Jackson, of Utah. He denied having any conversation with Jackson, and while admitting talking with Whiteside and Hewitt, he contradicted all the statements made by them in their testimony which would in any way implicate him with corrupt methods in the legislature.

Washington, Feb. 19.—Senator Clark, of Montana, gave place at the beginning of to-day's session of the senate committee on elections as a witness to Dr. Wm. Treacey. The change was made in order to permit the justices of the supreme court of Montana to be present while Dr. Treacey was testifying, as his testimony was expected to deal largely with the interview between himself and Justice Hunt and Attorney-General Nolan.

Dr. Treacey related all his interviews with Justice Hunt, also with Attorney-General Nolan. He began with his first interview with Mr. Hunt on August 5 last, and his report was a practical repetition of Justice Hunt's testimony except as to the amount named. He said that at the first interview he had invited the judge to his office, and had taken him into his operating room, where the interview occurred.

"I told the judge," said the witness, "that I had a funny kind of proposition to make to him."

The witness then went on to say that he had told the justice of the arrival in Helena of a special train, and said he told the judge that there was a party there who would give $50,000 if he would dismiss the Wellcome disbarment case. The judge promptly said that he could not consider such a proposition, and left. He had also seen Justice Hunt later in the afternoon, at the latter's own home and had renewed the suggestion of the forenoon. He said he had told the judge of the rumors that he was under Mr. Daly's influence, and the latter would insure his re-election. The witness then said he had told the judge that if he could decently do so, he would like to see him get the money to be had out of the case. The judge had refused at both times to entertain the proposition, as he had at a subsequent interview, three or four weeks later.

Dr. Treacey said he had never had authority from anyone to make a proposition of bribery to Mr. Hunt, but he had not told the judge of this circumstance until he was notified that Judge Hunt was to be summoned to Washington. He had told the judge that he had no $50,000 or $100,000 to offer him and no authority from anyone to make such an offer.

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When I say I cure I do not mean merely to stop them for a time and then have them return again. I mean a radical cure. I have made the disease of FITS, EPILEPSY or FALLING SICKNESS a life-long study. I warrant my remedy to cure the worst cases. Because others have failed is no reason for not now receiving a cure. Send at once for a treatise and a Free Bottle of my infallible remedy. Give Express and Post Office.

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For the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Bladder, Female Irregularities, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Constipation, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscera. 25 cts. a box. At Druggists' or by mail. "Book of Advice" free by mail. RADWAY & CO., P. O. Box 365, NEW YORK.

LUDLOW ON CUBA.

New York, Feb. 14.—In the course of an interview with a Commercial Advertiser reporter to-day Brigadier General William Ludlow, military governor of Havana, who arrived from Cuba last night, said:

"After the municipal elections, which are set for May, have been held, and the new elective Ayuntamientos have been organized, I think it quite possible that the expense of maintaining United States troops in the island can be materially reduced."

As to the probable duration of American occupation of Cuba, General Ludlow said: "I do not think that at this time anyone believes the population of this island, with its entire inexperience, and a formidable percentage of illiteracy, to be capable of organization and maintaining a stable and responsible government. All, I believe, assent to the present necessity for the continuance of American occupation, but they want this while it shall continue to be fundamentally a military control and not a civil control.

"In Havana it is recognized that some time, several years, for example, will be needed to organize a complete insular government, and I have heard five years spoken of as a reasonable period for this purpose. It all depends upon the Cubans themselves and upon the aptitude and conscientiousness they shall exhibit in the untried and perilous field of political administration."

ABOUT ROGER WILLIAMS.

Boston, Mass., Feb. 19.—That there is no sorrow in Rhode Island over the great mistake made by the forefathers of Massachusetts in the banishment of Roger Williams from the colony is evidenced by a resolution which has been brought before the legislature of that state.

The resolution, following close upon the agitation of the proposition to grant the freedom of the old bay state to the deceased colonist, is interesting as showing the sentiment of Rhode Islanders, who would fling to the four winds any preferred amnesty by the Massachusetts legislature.

The humor of the situation is best told by the resolutions itself, which follows:

Whereas, Through the unerring foresight of divine Providence it came to pass that one Roger Williams some centuries ago was expelled from the colony of Massachusetts Bay; and,

Whereas, The said Roger Williams after said expulsion founded and settled the colony of Rhode Island and Providence plantations; and,

Whereas, There was recently introduced in the legislature in the state of Masachusetts a resolution purporting to rescind the sentence of banishment, long since decreed, against said Roger Williams, be it

Resolved, That we, the representatives of the state of Rhode Island, in general assembly convened, being conscious of the benefits resulting from said banishment, do hereby, now and forever, in behalf of said Roger Williams, and in our own behalf, refuse to accept the amnesty of the state of Massachusetts and prefer to remain separate and apart as in days of old lest we forget.

The resolution was introduced by Representative Fitzgerald, who is mayor of Pawtucket, and while looked upon by some as a joke, its author insists that he is in earnest.

POPULIST CONVENTION.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 20.—The Populist national committee, presided over by Senator Butler, to-day took up the question of time and place for the national convention. A proposition from the Texas delegation that May 9 be fixed upon as the date was amended to permit a committee to decide on both time and place. The amendment was opposed vigorously by the Texas delegation as "cowardly and truckling to the Democrats." Senator Allen, of Nebraska, spoke at length in favor of harmony, and for the naming of a date by the whole committee. "Bryan will be the nominee of both Democrats and Populists," said Senator Allen, "and the question of date makes little difference, anyhow." The amendment to refer to a committee was voted down, and Wednesday, May 9, the same date as that of the middle-of-the-road convention at Cincinnati, was decided upon.

Three cities, Kansas City, Sioux Falls, S. D., and Indianapolis, presented claims for the convention, and each was granted unlimited time to set forth its respective advantages.

Sioux Falls, S. D., was finally selected for the next Populist national convention.

NEGRO SOLDIER ROW.

El Paso, Tex., Feb. 17.—A mob of negro soldiers from Fort Bliss attacked the city police station at 5 o'clock this morning with the object of releasing two of their comrades who had been arrested yesterday. In the fight which ensued Police Officer Stewart and one negro soldier were killed. It is believed one of the soldiers was wounded. Yesterday afternoon the police locked up a corporal from the fort for being drunk and disorderly. Later, another drunken soldier was arrested. Comrades of the prisoners took the news to the post. A rescue party, armed with Krag-Jorgensens, was organized, and just before daylight a descent was made on the police station. Two of the soldiers, rifles in hand, entered the building and demanded of Officer Stewart, the only man on duty, the release of the comrades. Stewart ordered them out of the station, and the rioters opened fire upon him. Jailor Richard Blaker sprang out of bed and started for the office his pistol in hand. As soon as he appeared the rioters opened fire on him.

The negroes broke into a run for the fort. A trail of blood leading from the station was followed, and half a block away the body of a negro shot through the breast was found. A rifle and traces of blood indicated that another negro was wounded. Officers pursued the fleeing soldiers, but were unable to make any arrests. The detachment, stationed at Fort Bliss, is Company E, Twenty-fifth United States Infantry.

THE M'KINLEY COTTAGE.

Canton, O., Feb. 16.—Workmen have begun work on the repair and enlargement of the "McKinley cottage," famous in the campaign of 1896 and since purchased by President McKinley as his permanent home. Contractor H. R. Jones has charge of the work, and went to Washington to receive instructions.

He says that the front of the house is to be left as it is except for such repairs as are needed. The room used by McKinley as a general office, where political pilgrims were received, and the parlor across the hall, occupied by Mrs. McKinley during the lively times, are also to remain as at present. Aside from these, the interior will be altered generally. To the rear and side, substantial additions will be made to provide a library and office and dining room, with additional rooms on the second floor.

Mr. Jones says no special time limit is placed on the work, but he expects to have the home ready for occupancy before July 1. It is expected here that the house will be occupied permanently and kept in readiness for the President and family any time they care to come. The temporary occupant, it is said, may be the President's sister Helen.

ROUGH RIDERS' SCHOOL.

Denver, Col., Feb. 17.—A school for the training of "rough riders" and sharpshooters is to be established in Colorado. It will be known as the Colorado School for Rough Riders and Sharpshooters, and will be officered by some of the best military men in the country. Engineers are already laying out a camp site in the Shenandoah Valley in the western part of Colorado, on government land secured for the purpose through the general land office.

The preliminary expense of this school will be borne by the state of Colorado and recruits will be taken from all parts of the world. It is said that already a request has come from England for permission for 20 young Englishmen to attend it. Such men as Gov. C. S. Thomas, of Colorado, Adjt. Gen. Obermeyer, of Colorado; Brigadier General Hale, First Colorado Volunteers, and Gen. Sumner, are lending their support to the enterprise.

FROST IN FLORIDA.

Jacksonville, Fla., Feb. 19.—It is feared the cold weather Saturday and Sunday injured orange and other fruit trees. At Milton there was a fall of snow, with the thermometer at 25, while thousands of fires have been kept burning since Saturday night in groves all over Florida, to save trees. The effect of the cold cannot be fully ascertained until warm weather comes.

Freezing temperature is reported as far south as Tampa.

COTTON FOR JAPAN.

New Orleans, Feb. 19.—The steamship Tiger, carrying a cargo of 6,000 bales of cotton and 2,800 tons of phosphate rock, cleared yesterday for Kobe, Japan.

Train Robbed.

El Paso, Texas, Feb. 16.—Masked robbers held up a passenger train on the New Mexico & Arizona railroad at Fairbanks, 18 miles south of Benson, Ariz., last night.

When the train stopped, one robber covered the engineer with a pistol. One of the masked men went to the express door just as Messenger J. D. Milton opened it to pass out packages, and the third robber had charge of the station agent.

Milton opened fire, which was returned. When the smoke cleared away the robbers had disappeared, and Milton was wounded. One of the robbers was seen to fall, but regained his feet and got away with his comrades. Officials claim nothing was secured by the robbers, but a large posse has gone in pursuit.

Postmaster Short.

Lincoln, Neb., Feb. 17.—Frank C. Simmons, postmaster at Sewald, was arrested and brought to Lincoln last evening, charged with a shortage of $3,830. Simmons, who has long been prominent in politics, admitted his shortage to Inspector Sinclair.

David Figard, one of Simmons' bondsman, when informed of the shortage, and asked to take care of the office, dropped dead.

Markets and Crops.

WEEKLY TRADE REPORT.

New York, Feb. 17.—Bradstreet's says:

Satisfactory advices as to expanding spring trade in dry goods and kindred lines come from a number of markets. That the aggregate business of the country is of good volume, is also indicated by detailed reports of increases in trade as compared with last year, confirmed by satisfactory railroad earnings reports; by fair gains in bank clearings, and by reports of better demand for money in commercial channels.

A year ago, it may be recalled, extremely stormy weather was experienced, and some effects, notably those on winter sown crops, were very unfavorable. This year opposite conditions have ruled, and though some talk of lack of snow in the grain growing regions is heard, no widespread damage from cold weather is yet noted.

The foreign demand for iron and steel seems likely to have a most important effect upon prices of the domestic product. It is conceded that any important recession in values would be met by a heavily enlarged export movement. American pig iron prices are steadily held.

The strength of raw cotton, spots reaching nearly 9c at New York this week, is, of course, the leading feature in a speculative way. Despite heavy realizing and some irregularity, the movement has continued upward. The strength of the raw product is responsible for the unquestionably active demand for the finished products noted this week at nearly all points.

Woolen goods are meeting with a good order business, but raw wool is rather quieter and some of the higher grades have been shaded at the East. Quarter bloods and lower grades constitute the bulk of the business and these sorts remain as firm as ever.

All the cereals are stronger on the week, due to improved statistical conditions, reiterated English damage reports and advices that the Argentine crop will not be as large as expected.

Failures for the week in the United States number 199 as compared with 231 last week, 161 in this week a year ago, 269 in 1898; 325 in 1897, and 176 in 1896.

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Dr. Slocum's New Cure For Consumption

Weak Lungs
Catarrh
Asthma
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Lung and Throat Troubles

Tell Tale Signs.

Consumption does not steal in like a thief in the night. The deadly germs may be developing for months or years, burrowing deeper and deeper until the whole system finally breaks down and succumbs to the final attack.

Do you know the tell tale signs and what they mean?
Do your lungs pain you?
Are they weak and delicate?
Do you have a stubborn cough?
Do you spit up phlegm?
Are you subject to colds that "hang on?"
Are you pale and thin?
Is your throat sore and inflamed?
Is your appetite variable and poor?
Are you losing flesh?
Do you lack stamina and endurance?
Does your head ache?

These symptoms call for quick relief if you would spare yourself the consumptive's lot.

There is but one treatment known to science that will cure consumption and all diseases leading to it—a never-failing treatment that is doing a grand work throughout the land—the Slocum Treatment.

Four progressive remedies acting together killing the germs, healing the raw, inflamed surface and building healthy flesh.

Write for Free Treatment.

Every sufferer can have a FULL FREE COURSE of the famous SLOCUM TREATMENT, consisting of the four distinct medicines, by sending his name, postoffice and express address to Dr. T. A. Slocum, 98 Pine Street, New York. Send to-day.

EDITOR'S REQUEST—Our readers are requested to state that they read Dr. Slocum's announcement in The Toledo Blade when writing for his generous treatment.

Cotton for the Orient.

Portland, Or., Feb. 17.—It is announced that the Illinois Central railroad will establish an agency in Portland for the purpose of handing cotton shipments to the Orient. J. T. Harahan, second vice-president, who is in the city, said:

"We now have direct connection over our own tracks from New Orleans, Memphis, Natchez, St. Louis and Chicago to Omaha, and we have already made arrangements with all roads from that point to Portland. We cover all the great cotton producing country of the South and the grain producing sections of Illinois and Iowa, and have formed a direct line to the Pacific at Portland. There is a great demand in the Orient for cotton and many thousands of miles can be saved by hauling it to Portland and loading it here. This will be far the cheapest and quickest route and we shall prefer to encourage it because it gives us a much longer haul."

THE GRAIN MARKETS.

Toledo, O., Feb. 20, 1900.

Wheat lost an ⅛ to-day, through the failure of the Liverpool market to respond to the strong close. It opened easier at 68⅛@68¼ down from the close. On the opening it was a dull market, and May eased off to 67¾c on lower Liverpool cables. Continental markets showed an increase amounting to practically ½c, and the reports of better conditions in northwest India failed to bring any response.

Morning reports showed the Northwest receipts large, which will continue, and will probably figure as a market factor. Other western points reported farmers hauling in wheat more freely. There was little tendency in the market, Liverpool being bearishly inclined during the day. Liverpool closed, spot unchanged; May and July ¼c lower. May corn ⅛c higher.

Corn opened strong and steady, with a decided bull element in the pit. The opening was 35⅛@35¼c, but towards noon it weakened and went to 35c, rallying to 35⅛c, and closed ⅛c lower at 35⅛c. July corn lost ⅛c on the day, closing at 35⅜c.

Oats were dull, losing ⅛c from the opening on May and ¼c on July.

Wheat closed lower and weak to-day, the daily fluctuations, however, being confined to a small range. Cash closed 71¼c; May, 73⅜c; July, 71⅞c.

Corn was very active, but closed lower. No. 2 mixed, 35c; May, 35⅞c.

Oats—Dull; No. 2 mixed, 24c.

Rye—Dull, unchanged, at 59½c.

Clover seed—Dull; prime cash, old, $4.85; Feb., new, $5.55; March, $5.60; No. 2 seed, $4.50@5.05.

Close at Chicago.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Up to the time of the announcement of the visible figures the crowd was bearish, and every little advance was followed by fresh selling. The world's visible decrease of 758,000 bushels, however, was a surprise even to the most sanguine bulls, as an increase had been looked for. Some improvement in tone followed, shorts covering moderately. Toward the end of the session trading became almost stagnant. May sold off to 67⅝c and closed ⅛@¼c lower at 68c.

The trade in corn was big almost up to the end of the session. There was considerable speculative demand at an early decline, which resulted in a slight reaction in prices, but uncertainty as to the attitude of large traders kept the market nervous. May sold as low as 35c and rallied to 35⅛c, where it closed.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Close—Wheat—Feb., 66⅛c; May, 68c; July, 68⅛@68¼c. Corn—Feb., 33⅞c; May, 35⅛c; July, 35⅜c; Sept., 36c. Oats—Feb., 22⅛c; May, 23⅞c; July, 22⅞c. Pork—Feb., $10.95; May, $10.97½; July, $11.02½. Lard—Feb., $5.95; May, $6.07½; July, $6.17½. Ribs—Feb., $5.97½; May, $6.05; July, $6.05. Flax—Cash nw., $1.60; sw., $1.60; May, $1.60; Sept., $1.19; Oct., $1.08.

New York Produce.

New York, Feb. 20.—Butter receipts, 8,656 packages; market steady; June creamery, 19@22½c; western do., 20@24c; factory, 16@19c. Cheese—Receipts 798 packages; market firm; fall made fancy large, 12¾@13c; fall made fancy small, 13c; choice grades, 12¼@12½c. Eggs—Receipts 10,789 packages; market steady at decline; western at mark, 14½c; southern at mark, 13@14c. Sugar—Raw barely steady; refined quiet. Coffee quiet; No. 7 Rio, 8⅛c. Molasses, steady.

Toledo Produce Market.

There was a very fair trade to-day. Butter is in ample supply at steady figures. Eggs are plentiful and prices barely hold. Vegetables show little change, with prices ruling as previously quoted. Poultry is without change; supply fair. In dressed meats the market has a supply equal to the demand. Prices hold well up. Fruits are in fair supply and steady, except apples, which are scarce and best stock hard to get.

Butter—Strictly fresh creamery, per lb., 25@26c; dairy, 18@20c.

Eggs—Fresh receipts, 14@15c.

Vegetables—Cabbages, lb., 2c; onions, bu., 25@30c; carrots, bu., 35c; rutabagas, bu., 30c; turnips, bu., 25c; parsnips, bu., 35@40c; potatoes, bu., 45@50c; sweet potatoes, bu., $1.25; celery, doz. stalks, 25@40c; lettuce, lb., 12c; beans, bu., $2.15@2.25; beets, bu., 30c; oyster plant, doz., 25@30c.

Tallow—Per pound, 4@4½c.

Lard—Kettle rendered, lb., tierces, 7½c; cans, 7¾c.

Hay—Timothy, No. 1, per ton, $12.00@12.50; No. 2, $11.00.

Straw—Loose bale, 25c per 100 pounds; straw, in car lots, $4.50@5.00, according to quality.

Timothy Seed—$1.50@1.75, according to quality.

Hides—Green hides, light and cows, per lb., 8c; No. 2's and bulls, 7c; green calf, No. 1, 10½c; No. 2's, 9c; kip No. 1's, 8c; No. 2's, 7c; No. 1 calf, 11½c; No. 2's, 10c; sheep pelts, 25@$1.25.

Poultry, Dressed—Chickens, lb., 8c; turkeys, 9c; ducks, 10c; geese, 8c.

Live Poultry—Chickens, 7c; turkeys, 7@8c; ducks, 8c; geese, 6½c.

Fruits—Apples, bu., $1.25@1.50; per bbl., $3.50 for good; oranges, box, $2.50@3.00; lemons, box, $2.50@3.00; cranberries, bu., $2.25@2.50; per quart, 8@9c.

Dressed Meats—Hogs, per 100 lbs., $6.25; lambs, lb., 9@10c; mutton, lb., 7c; veal, lb., 9c.

Smoked Meats—Mess pork, new, per bbl., $12.00; short mess, $14.50; short clear, $13.00; hams, sugar-cured, lb., heavy, 11@11½c; light hams, per lb., 12c; bologna sausage, lb., 8c; fresh sausage, lb., 8c.

Beeswax—Per pound, 20@24c.

Feed—Middlings, 100-lb. sacks, per ton, $15; screenings, $15; bran, $16; coarse meal per ton, $14; chopped feed, per 100 lbs., 90c, or $15 per ton; oil meal, per ton, $25, or $1.35 per 100 lbs.

Rock Salt—Per ton, $8.00.

Buckwheat Flour—Eastern, $5 per bbl.

Furs—Muskrat, 2@12c; raccoon, 10@75c; mink, 25c@$1.50; skunk, 25c@$1.25; gray fox, 75c; red fox, $1.25.

Turpentine—Per gallon, 62c.

Linseed Oil—For single barrels, per gallon, raw, 57c; boiled, 58c.

Corn—Ear, per 100 lbs., 45c.

Flour—Spring patent, bbl., $4.00@4.50 retail; winter patents, bbl., $4.50; family flour, $3.75@4.00.

FINANCIAL.

New York, Feb. 20.—Wall St.—Trading was active and well distributed at the opening, but changes in prices were small. Tennessee Coal, with a gain of 1⅛, was the only stock to show a change of over a point. A few of yesterday's strong stocks fell back slightly on realizing, but the majority showed small gains.

A brisk demand arose for the low-priced railroads, Norfolk & Western and Ontario & Western being features. Improvements elsewhere were also pronounced, the high-priced coalers rising on an average of 1½. Heavy liquidation in Third Avenue, Cincinnati, with a raid in Sugar checked the rise. Southern stocks were relatively firme than other issues and were picking up again at 11 o'clock.

The bear traders extended the scope of their operations. Sugar, People's Gas and some of the steel stocks broke rapidly, and Third Avenue sold down to 91½ ex-dividend. Covering then commenced and the price of Third Avenue was worked up on the shorts 5 points. The evidence of support in that stock induced buying for both accounts elsewhere, and the most active specialties recovered from a sharp fraction to 2 points. The general list became dull at a sharp fraction below the best. Bonds were quiet and slightly higher.

Money on call at noon, nominally 2@2½ per cent; prime mercantile paper 4@5 per cent. Sterling exchange easier at $4.87½@4.87¾ for demand and at 4.84½@4.84¾ for 60 days; posted rates, $4.85@4.88½; commercial bills, $4.83¼@4.83¾. Silver certificates, 59¾@60¾c; bar silver, 59⅝c; Mexican dollars, 47¼c.

New York Stock Market.

	Open	High	Low	Close
American Cot. Oil	33⅝	33¾	32¾	33⅜
Amer. Tobacco	110¼	110¼	109¾	109½
Amer. Steel Wire	93⅞	93⅞	93⅝	93⅝
Amer. S. W., com.	58⅝	59⅛	58⅝	58⅝
Amer. Sugar	113	113	111⅝	112½
Atchison, pfd	63⅝	63⅞	63½	63⅝
Am. Car & F. Co.	15½	15½	15½	15½
B. & O.	79½	80⅜	79½	79½
Brooklyn R. T.	73⅞	73⅞	72⅝	73⅝
*Burlington	124¼	124½	124	124
C. I. L.	17⅞	18½	17⅞	18½
C. I. L., pfd	50½	51	50½	51
Con. Tobacco	32½	34	32½	33½
Col. Fuel	45⅞	45⅝	45⅝	45⅝
Ches. & Ohio	29⅝	29½	29⅝	29⅝
C. C. C. & St. L.	61	61	61	61
Federal Steel	55¼	55½	55¼	55¾
Fed. Steel, pfd.	74¼	74½	74⅜	74½
Gen. Electric	128½	128⅝	128	128
Glucose	54½	54½	54	54
Manhattan	98¼	98¾	97⅞	97⅞
Missouri Pac.	46⅝	47	46⅝	46¾
M., K. & T.	33⅛	33⅛	32⅞	32⅞
Nat. Lead	25	25	25	25
North. Pac.	53½	53½	53⅜	53½
North. Pac. pfd.	74⅝	74⅝	74¼	74¼
N. Y. Cent.	134⅝	134⅝	134¼	134¼
Nor. & West.	74	74¼	74	74¼
Reading, 1st pfd.	55	56⅜	55	56⅜
Rock Island	108¼	108⅜	108¼	108¼
Rep. S. & I. C.	24⅛	24⅛	24	24
So. Ry. pfd.	57¼	57⅞	57⅛	57¼
St. Paul	123¼	123⅝	123	123¼
Southern Pac.	37⅞	38⅛	38⅛	39
enn. C. & I.	100	100⅞	100	100
Texas Pac.	16⅞	16⅞	16⅝	16⅝

Government Bonds.

New York, Feb. 20.—Government bonds strong.

U. S. 2's registered	103
U. S. 3's registered	109⅜
U. S. 3's coupons	109⅜
U. S. 4's (new) registered	134¼
U. S. 4's (new) coupon	134¼
U. S. 4's (old) registered	115⅞
U. S. 4's (old) coupon	115⅞
U. S. 5's registered	113¼
U. S. 5's coupon	113¼

LIVE STOCK.

Detroit, Feb. 20.—The demand for live cattle is fairly active this week; receipts have been moderate of late. The following prices are being paid at the Detroit live stock market: Prime steers and heifers, $4.50@5.00; handy butchers' cattle, $4.00@4.50; common, $3.00@3.50; canners' cows, $1.50@2.50; stockers and feeders, dull at $2.60@4.00; milch cows, active at $25@50; calves, active at $4.50@6.00. Sheep and lambs, light supply and steady; prime lambs, $6.50@6.75; mixed, $4.25@5.25; culls, $2.50@3.50. Hogs are the leading feature in this market; light receipts; trade is active at the following prices: Prime mediums, $5.05@5.10; Yorkers, $5.00@5.05; pigs, $4.90@4.95; roughs, $4.00@4.50; stags, one-third off; cripples, $1 per cwt. off.

Chicago, Feb. 20.—Cattle—Receipts, 3,500; good to choice native steers, steady; others dull. Texas steers slow; closed steady; butchers' stock and canners steady to slow; stockers and feeders quiet; calves easy. Beeves, $4.00@6.00; cows, $3.00@4.40; heifers, $3.15@4.75; canners, $2.25@2.90; stockers and feeders, $3.10@4.75; Texas fed beeves, $4.00@5.00.

Hogs—Receipts to-day, 30,000; estimated receipts to-morrow, 33,000; left over, 4,844. Average, 5c lower; top $5.05. Mixed and butchers $4.75@4.02½; good to choice heavy $4.80@5.02; rough heavy $4.65@4.75; light, $4.65@4.90; bulk of sales, $4.85@5.00.

Stock Yards, Cleveland, O., Feb. 20.—(Bower & Bower's special report to The Blade.)—Hogs—Receipts, 10 cars; market fairly active and generally 5c lower than yesterday morning's selling prices. Mediums, $5.10; Yorkers, $5.05; pigs, $5.00; stags and roughs, $3.50@4.50.

East Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 20.—(Elrick Bros.' special report to he Blade.)—Cattle—Receipts, 2 cars; market steady. Hogs—Receipts, 20 cars; market 5c lower; pigs, $5.00@5.10; Yorkers, $5.10@5.15; mediums, $5.20; heavy, $5.20@5.25. Sheep and lambs—receipts, 7 cars; market same as yesterday and strong.

Cotton.

New York, Feb. 20.—The cotton market opened easy at a decline of 5@8 points with May at $8.53 and August at $8.38. Decline was due to lower early cables which brought out timid long cotton without influencing any selling to speak of for new short account. Later cables came a little better and local buying turned the market for 2 to 5 points. By 11 o'clock May was selling at $8.57 and August at $8.42. Private cables stated that the partial recovery at Liverpool was due to buying by parties who sold at the opening to make a better buying basis. A later cable said "Egypt is reselling heavily." As the session progressed local sentiment became nervous, still later cables reflecting an uneasy feeling at Liverpool.

March, $8.55; April, $8.57; May, $8.53; June, $8.51; July, $8.52; Aug., $8.38; Sept., $7.76; Oct., $7.53; Nov., $7.40; Dec., $7.40; Jan., $7.40.

Wool.

New York, Feb. 20.—All markets are quiet, but all are steady. Buyers and sellers alike are looking for wool.

Locally, pulled stock is the most active, as indeed it has been for many weeks. Fleeces of medium grades are comparatively active, but present holdings are limited. Inquiry for Texas and territory wools is of a very indifferent nature. For a strictly fine staple territory 70c is the lowest asking price, and selections are held at 72@75c. In Boston several important sales of California and Oregon wools were made recently.

Fine foreign stock is stagnant. Some movement is noted in medium grades such as can be made up between 55c and 60c on a clean basis. Some business is doing in South American crossbreds, and more is in prospect, judging from recent inquiry for sample lots. Carpet stock and low foreign wool in general is in fair request. In this division of the market prices show a hardening tendency.

Boston, Feb. 17.—The Commercial Bulletin says of the wool market:

"The new American clip has opened at Phoenix, Ariz., at 15@16 cents. Last year these wools sold at 10 cents. These wools are being bought nearly as fast as they are shorn. The market in Boston is dull. Prices on fine medium wools are off about 5 cents. Fine fleeces have sold at last week's prices and medium wools are active and firm. Receipts show an increase of 784 bales domestic and 11,712 bales foreign against last year. The sales show an increase of 2,130,000 pounds domestic and a decrease of 421,500 pounds foreign."

Leaf Tobacco.

Louisville, Feb. 20.—Market has been irregular and somewhat unsatisfactory. Sales have continued very large, the offerings aggregating 4,653 hogsheads and bringing up the total since January 1 to 27,316, which is somewhat in excess of previous years.

The decline in prices is greatest on the medium to good red fillers, the fall being perhaps as much as a dollar a hundred on these. Colory leaf and trashes of all kinds have been strong and are no more than 25c a hundred lower. Other grades are down about 50c. The fall in the market is not serious, for when a hogshead is knocked down below its value the sale is rejected. The rejection privilege has been freely used by the warehouses this week, with the result that no tobacco has been sacrificed. As stocks are so light it is felt the market will right itself before long.

Oil Market.

Tiona	[illegible]
Pennsylvania	[illegible]
Barnesville	[illegible]
Corning	[illegible]
New Castle	[illegible]
North Lima	[illegible]
South Lima	[illegible]
Indiana	[illegible]
Scio	[illegible]